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## State Overview

### A NEW “RURAL COMPONENT” FOR THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FUND

As part of Governor Kempthorne’s Rural Economic Initiative to assist specific counties in the state, a “Rural Component” to Idaho’s Workforce Development Training Fund (WDTF) program has been developed. The WDTF is designed to help companies of all sizes become more competitive. Through the WDTF, companies receive funds to train new employees or upgrade the skills of current workers who are at risk of being permanently laid off. Projects must emphasize job skill training—basic skill training is allowed only in conjunction with job skill training.

The new WDTF requirements for rural counties experiencing high unemployment and/or low personal income levels would be modified to:

- » Increase the maximum dollars available for training from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per trainee;
- » Eliminate the requirement to create five new jobs to qualify for assistance (therefore, an employer can apply for training funds if they are creating only one new job);
- » Eliminate the 25% employer matching requirement of the training costs; and
- » Simplify the application and contract process for these smaller, rural training grants.

This Rural Component would be targeted at counties that meet the following criteria:

- » Counties with an annual unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher will be eligible. But, the Directors of the Department of Labor or the Department of Commerce will have the discretion to base the 6.5 percent unemployment rate on a time period shorter than a 12 month average.
- » Counties that have a per capita personal income less than 80 percent of the state’s per capita income will be eligible. The most recent per capita income for the counties was released in June 2000 for the year 1998. At that time the state’s per capita income was \$22,079. Counties that have a per capita income less than \$17,663 would qualify.
- » The rural component is targeted at counties that do not have a city with a population in excess of 20,000. According to the 2000 census, there are 36 counties that do not have a city with population over 20,000.

Based on these criteria, the following 26 rural counties would qualify as of March 2001: Adams, Bear Lake, Benewah, Bingham, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Idaho, Jefferson, Lemhi, Lewis,

Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Shoshone, Teton, Valley, and Washington.

Companies will still be required to create jobs that are involved in selling products and services outside of the local labor market. The development of service and trade jobs still would not qualify.

For more information contact Larry Hertling or Leandra Burns at the Idaho Department of Labor at (208) 334-6298 or (208) 334-6158. They can also be contacted by email at [lhertling@labor.state.id.us](mailto:lhertling@labor.state.id.us) or [lburns@labor.state.id.us](mailto:lburns@labor.state.id.us)

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 4.6 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY

Idaho's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent for February 2001. This was an increase of one-tenth of a percentage point from January's rate of 4.5 percent, but a decrease of four-tenths of a percentage point from February 2000 when the rate was 5.0 percent. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February was 4.2 percent, unchanged from January. State Table 3 shows the detailed labor force data for Idaho.

The growth in February's seasonally adjusted labor force was because of the increase in both the number unemployed and employed. Following a slight decrease in January, the number of unemployed persons increased by 1,000, to 30,900 in February. The number of employed increased by 200 persons, to 638,000 in February (the 13th consecutive month there has been an increase). The month-to-month changes were caused by normal seasonal decreases in outdoor activity in the *Mining, Construction and Lumber & Wood Products* industries. Seasonal increases occurred in *Eating & Drinking Places, Amusement & Recreation Services, Health Services, and State & Local Government Education*.

The year-over-year growth in the *Civilian Labor Force* for February was 2.7 percent or an increase of 17,800 persons. Between February 2000 and February 2001, there were 1,500 more persons unemployed and 19,300 more persons employed. Significant employment gains since February 2000 occurred in *Services, Trade, and General Merchandise Stores, Health Services, and Local Government Education*.

## AREA LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Labor force statistics are calculated each month for eight Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Idaho—Boise City MSA, Pocatello City MSA, Bonneville LMA, Cassia-Minidoka LMA, Idaho-Lewis LMA, Magic Valley LMA, Panhandle LMA, and Seaport LMA. State Table 1 lists the counties included in each Labor Market Area.

The Idaho-Lewis LMA in North Central Idaho once again had the highest unemployment rate of any labor market area in Idaho. The area's February unemployment rate stood at 9.0 percent, down two-tenths of a percentage from the previous month, but substantially down from the 10.3 percent level for February 2000. The Panhandle's 8.0 percent rate was the highest unemployment rate in an LMA with a labor force in excess of 40,000 persons. The Boise City MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent.

## COUNTY LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

The wide variation in county unemployment rates, which is the norm for Idaho, is shown in State Table 1. In February, four counties had double-digit unemployment rates, and four had rates less than 3.0 percent.

With a 16.9 percent unemployment rate, Clearwater County in North Central Idaho had the highest unemployment rate—up from 16.0 percent

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*Or to the Labor Market Analyst noted in each area news section.*

**DIRK KEMPTHORNE, GOVERNOR**

**Roger B. Madsen, Director**



## IDAHO'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

**[www.idahoworks.org](http://www.idahoworks.org)**

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in January and up from 15.0 percent in February 2000. The other three counties with double-digit unemployment rates were: Adams at 14.9 percent; Shoshone at 11.2 percent; and Washington at 10.2 percent. The increase in Shoshone County's unemployment rate was because of layoffs resulting from the closure of Sunshine Mine.

With a 2.1 percent unemployment rate, Madison County in North Eastern Idaho had the lowest unemployment rate—up from 1.9 percent in January and down from 2.8 percent in February 2000. The other three counties with an unemployment rate less than 3.0 percent were: Ada at 2.4 percent; Teton at 2.6 percent; and Blaine at 2.8 percent.

## AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT

Activity in the agriculture sector began to increase in February as employment increased 3.5 percent to 26,640. Of the additional 900 workers in February, 880 were hired workers. Ground preparation begins as soon as the farmers can get into the fields. Employment will increase by over 2,500 workers in March, with another 5,000 in April. The price of agricultural commodities and the anticipated water shortage will have an impact on the acreage planted this year.

Information on what crops are grown in a particular area, what work activity is involved, the dates labor is needed for each activity, and the wage rate can be found on the following Internet site: <http://www.labor.state.id.us/LMI/PUBS/cropact.pdf>. This site also provides a local Job Service contact if you need more information.

The latest information on agriculture activity in the five major areas of the state (North Idaho, Southwest Idaho, Southcentral Idaho, Southeast Idaho, and Northeast Idaho) is located on the Internet at: <http://www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/pubs/farmlabor.pdf>. This information is updated every two weeks.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

*Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* in February increased 2,800 jobs from January to 552,400, an increase of 0.5 percent. The *Goods-Producing Industries* lost 1,300 jobs from January to February. The *Services-Producing Industries* added 4,100 jobs. The same trend occurred between February 2000 and February 2001, a loss of 700 jobs in *Goods-Producing Industries* and an additional 15,900 jobs in the *Service-Producing Industries*.

Winter conditions and economic uncertainty contributed to the 900-job loss in *Construction*. Job losses occurred in every sector, with 400 in *Special Trades Contractors* (painting, plumbing, electrical work, etc.), 300 in *Building Construction*, and 200 in *Heavy Construction*. The number of jobs in *Construction* will begin to increase in March as the weather improves, allowing more outdoor activity. A slowing in activity is indicated by the lack of

State Table 1: February 2001 Labor Force (preliminary)

Seasonally Adjusted	Labor Force	Unemp.	% Unemp.	Total Emp.
<b>Seaport LMA</b>	33,860	1,530	4.5	32,330
Nez Perce County	22,060	950	4.3	21,110
Asotin County, WA	11,800	580	4.9	11,220
<b>Boise City MSA</b>	241,700	7,220	3.0	234,480
Ada County	174,660	4,250	2.4	170,410
Canyon County	67,050	2,980	4.4	64,070
<b>Pocatello City MSA*</b>	40,470	1,700	4.2	38,770
<b>Bonneville LMA</b>	81,990	3,080	3.8	78,910
Bingham County	22,320	980	4.4	21,340
Bonneville County	47,490	1,610	3.4	45,880
Butte County	1,640	65	3.9	1,575
Jefferson County	10,550	430	4.1	10,120
<b>Cassia-Minidoka LMA</b>	19,510	1,260	6.4	18,250
Cassia County	9,670	590	6.1	9,080
Minidoka County	9,840	670	6.8	9,170
<b>Idaho-Lewis LMA</b>	7,690	690	9.0	7,000
Idaho County	6,160	590	9.6	5,570
Lewis County	1,530	100	6.4	1,430
<b>Panhandle LMA</b>	90,060	7,230	8.0	82,830
Benewah County	4,370	390	8.9	3,980
Bonner County	17,560	1,390	7.9	16,170
Boundary County	4,560	390	8.6	4,170
Kootenai County	56,860	4,300	7.6	52,560
Shoshone County	6,720	750	11.2	5,970
<b>Magic Valley LMA</b>	47,490	1,890	4.0	45,600
Gooding County	6,600	250	3.7	6,350
Jerome County	8,880	360	4.0	8,520
Twin Falls County	32,020	1,290	4.0	30,730
Adams County	1,620	240	14.9	1,380
Bear Lake County	2,820	120	4.3	2,700
Blaine County	11,620	320	2.8	11,300
Boise County	2,270	130	5.7	2,140
Camas County	460	20	3.7	440
Caribou County	3,090	160	5.1	2,930
Clark County	630	30	4.8	600
Clearwater County	3,940	660	16.9	3,280
Custer County	2,215	215	9.7	2,000
Elmore County	9,360	560	6.0	8,800
Franklin County	4,850	200	4.1	4,650
Fremont County	4,685	315	6.7	4,370
Gem County	6,260	390	6.3	5,870
Latah County	14,420	610	4.2	13,810
Lemhi County	3,520	320	9.0	3,200
Lincoln County	1,970	85	4.3	1,885
Madison County	11,320	240	2.1	11,080
Oneida County	1,800	60	3.3	1,740
Owyhee County	3,960	180	4.5	3,780
Payette County	10,670	830	7.8	9,840
Power County	3,790	270	7.2	3,520
Teton County	3,520	90	2.6	3,430
Valley County	4,180	320	7.6	3,860
Washington County	4,920	500	10.2	4,420
<b>State of Idaho</b>	<b>668,850</b>	<b>30,890</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>637,960</b>
<b>Idaho Cities</b>				
Boise	110,110	2,720	2.5	107,390
Coeur d'Alene	20,020	1,190	6.0	18,830
Idaho Falls	29,300	1,060	3.6	28,240
Lewiston	19,320	730	3.8	18,590
Nampa	20,440	1,030	5.0	19,410
Pocatello	28,980	1,240	4.3	27,740
Twin Falls	16,660	720	4.3	15,940

\* Bannock County

year-over-year growth in the number of jobs. The loss of jobs in *Building Construction* offset the increases experienced in the other two sectors. The uncertainty about the economy has put a damper on the housing market. It is anticipated that as the number of jobs increase on a monthly basis, so will the year-over-year growth.

*Manufacturing* lost 400 jobs in February with *Lumber & Wood Products* accounting for 300 of the loss. *Logging* and *Sawmills & Planing Mills* each lost 100 jobs in February. The loss of 200 jobs in *Other Lumber & Wood Products* was offset by a gain in *Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes*. The year-over-year data reflects the struggle in the *Lumber & Wood Products* industry, with a loss of 2,000 jobs. The weakness in the lumber market is the main reason for the job loss. Also contributing to the job loss (100 workers each) in February were *Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Products* and *Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment & Components, except Computers*. The majority of the announced layoffs in the "electronics" industry in the Treasure Valley did not occur until mid-March or April. The impact of these layoffs will not be reflected in industry data for a couple of months.

*State & Local Government* accounted for most of the jobs gained in the *Services-Producing Industries*. The growth was in the *Education* sector as the state's colleges and universities began the spring semester in late January, providing work opportunities for students. North Idaho College and the College of Southern Idaho also had more jobs for student workers, but they are included in *Local Government Education*. Employment data from school districts across the state indicates that, generally, school districts added new jobs during February.

*Services*, the largest industry division in Idaho, reported 142,500 jobs in February—a gain of 1,100. *Business Services* posted an employment drop of 200, which is not unusual as temporary workers hired to count inventory and work other short-term seasonal jobs were laid off. However, the number of jobs in *Business Services* is up 2,700 from February 2000, with 1,700 of those new jobs in *Temporary Employment Agencies*. The number of jobs in February in the *Amusement & Recreation Services* was up 200, indicating that the winter recreational activities were still going strong. The addition of 100 jobs in *Health Services* was primarily in *Hospitals*. However, small increases occurred in other areas such as doctors offices, care facilities, etc. As the tax season drew closer, the number of jobs in *Accounting, Auditing, & Bookkeeping Services* increased by over 100, adding to the overall increase in *Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, & Related Services*.

The unpublished industry sectors also have a role in the increased number of jobs in February. The auto repair business was in high gear during February, adding 100 new jobs. From an employment standpoint, it appears that more people were repairing their cars in Feb-

ruary rather than purchasing new ones. Good weather during February provided a great opportunity for landscapers, lawn and garden services, and some agriculture activity to begin, thus adding 100 new jobs. Private colleges were in full session in February, resulting in nearly 300 more jobs in the *Educational Services* sector. Most of the employment growth was in the student workforce.

The big news in the *Trade* industry was a loss of jobs rather than growth. February's employment of 140,100 was 600 jobs below January. Losses occurred in the *Retail Trade* sector—primarily *General Merchandise Stores*, which lost 400 jobs during February. Department stores reduced their employment following the Christmas shopping season because of a drop in business. This sector, however, has shown the largest increase in the number of jobs since February 2000, with 2,100. As spring approaches, the retail outlets should expand their job base and, thus, add jobs. Shoppers will be looking for bargains for spring and summer. Business at the garden stores will start booming as planting begins. Remodeling projects will start as the weather improves. As people get busier, they will spend more time at the fast-food facilities to save time and effort. Look for the *Retail Trade* employment levels to increase in March.

Overall, Idaho's *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased slightly from January to February, and substantially from February 2000. The immediate outlook is for the same. However, there will be some industries that will experience job losses due to a change in the demand for their goods and/or services.

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State Table 2: Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

BY PLACE OF WORK	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	552,400	549,600	537,200	0.5	2.8
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>	108,400	109,700	109,100	-1.2	-0.6
<b>Mining</b>	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.0	0.0
Metal Mining	1,100	1,200	1,300	-8.3	-15.4
<b>Construction</b>	30,900	31,800	30,900	-2.8	0.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	75,200	75,600	75,900	-0.5	-0.9
Durable Goods	46,500	46,900	47,200	-0.9	-1.5
Lumber & Wood Products	10,800	11,100	12,800	-2.7	-15.6
Logging	1,800	1,900	2,300	-5.3	-21.7
Sawmills & Planing Mills	4,200	4,300	4,800	-2.3	-12.5
Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes	1,000	900	1,300	11.1	-23.1
Other Lumber & Wood Products	3,800	4,000	4,400	-5.0	-13.6
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	1,300	1,400	1,300	-7.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products, exc. Machinery & Transportation Equip.	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.0	0.0
Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Computer Equipment	10,400	10,400	10,200	0.0	2.0
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip. & Components, Exc., Computer	15,000	15,100	13,600	-0.7	10.3
Transportation Equipment	2,300	2,200	2,400	4.5	-4.2
Other Durable Goods	3,700	3,700	3,900	0.0	-5.1
Nondurable Goods	28,700	28,700	28,700	0.0	0.0
Food Processing	16,900	16,900	17,000	0.0	-0.6
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Fruits, Vegetables & Food Specialties	9,200	9,200	9,600	0.0	-4.2
Paper Products	2,200	2,200	2,300	0.0	-4.3
Printing, Publishing & Allied Products	5,400	5,400	5,200	0.0	3.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>	444,000	439,900	428,100	0.9	3.7
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Utilities</b>	27,700	27,800	27,100	-0.4	2.2
Transportation	17,100	17,200	17,000	-0.6	0.6
Railroad	1,400	1,400	1,500	0.0	-6.7
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	9,800	10,000	10,100	-2.0	-3.0
Communications	6,800	6,800	6,300	0.0	7.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3,800	3,800	3,800	0.0	0.0
<b>Trade</b>	140,100	140,700	134,500	-0.4	4.2
Wholesale Trade	33,300	33,300	32,000	0.0	4.1
Durable Goods	15,700	15,600	14,900	0.6	5.4
Nondurable Goods	17,600	17,700	17,100	-0.6	2.9
Retail Trade	106,800	107,400	102,500	-0.6	4.2
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply & Manuf. Home Dealers	6,000	6,000	5,800	0.0	3.4
General Merchandise Stores	13,200	13,600	11,100	-2.9	18.9
Food Stores	19,600	19,600	19,200	0.0	2.1
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	11,600	11,600	11,700	0.0	-0.9
Eating & Drinking Places	36,900	36,700	35,900	0.5	2.8
<b>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</b>	23,400	23,400	23,300	0.0	0.4
Banking	7,200	7,200	7,300	0.0	-1.4
<b>Services</b>	142,500	141,400	135,400	0.8	5.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7,600	7,500	7,800	1.3	-2.6
Personal Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	0.0	2.3
Business Services	28,200	28,400	25,500	-0.7	10.6
Amusement and Recreation Services	6,600	6,400	6,400	3.1	3.1
Health Services	36,500	36,300	34,900	0.6	4.6
Hospitals	11,900	11,800	11,500	0.8	3.5
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, & Related Services	18,400	18,200	17,300	1.1	6.4
<b>Government</b>	110,300	106,600	107,800	3.5	2.3
Federal Government	12,300	12,300	12,000	0.0	2.5
State & Local Government	98,000	94,300	95,800	3.9	2.3
State Government	29,300	26,700	28,700	9.7	2.1
Education	14,900	12,200	14,100	22.1	5.7
Administration	14,400	14,500	14,600	-0.7	-1.4
Local Government	68,700	67,600	67,100	1.6	2.4
Education	39,900	38,900	38,500	2.6	3.6
Administration	28,800	28,700	28,600	0.3	0.7

\*-Preliminary Estimate

2-Estimates include all full or part time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay in the following industry groups during the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the month.

DATA PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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State Table 3: Economic Indicators

State Table C: Economic Indicators

	Feb 2001	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
IDAHO LABOR FORCE <sup>(1)</sup>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	668,900	667,700	651,100	0.2	2.7
Unemployment	30,900	29,900	32,400	3.3	-4.6
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	4.6	4.5	5.0		
Total Employment	638,000	637,800	618,700	0.0	3.1
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	659,900	658,400	642,200	0.2	2.8
Unemployment	39,500	38,200	41,000	3.4	-3.7
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	6.0	5.8	6.4		
Total Employment	620,400	620,200	601,200	0.0	3.2
U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>(2)</sup>					
	4.2	4.2	4.1		
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX <sup>(2)</sup>					
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (CPI-W)	172.4	171.7	166.5	0.4	3.5
All Urban Consumer (CPI-U)	175.8	175.1	169.8	0.4	3.5
AGRICULTURE					
Agriculture Employment	26,640	25,740	26,170	3.5	1.8
Operators	9,010	9,010	9,010	0.0	0.0
Unpaid Family	370	350	370	5.7	0.0
Hired Workers	17,260	16,380	16,790	5.4	2.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
<b>Claims Activities</b>					
Initial Claims <sup>(3)</sup>	10,324	13,455	9,535	-23.3	8.3
Weeks Claimed <sup>(4)</sup>	90,820	104,480	81,857	-13.1	10.9
<b>Benefit Payment Activities<sup>(5)</sup></b>					
Weeks Compensated	78,311	85,239	84,720	-8.1	-7.6
Total Benefit \$ Paid	16,708,671	18,061,455	16,975,234	-7.5	-1.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$213.36	\$211.89	\$200.37	0.7	6.5
Covered Employers	39,717	39,113	38,217	1.5	3.9
Total Benefit \$ Paid During Last 12 Months <sup>(4)</sup>	\$111,471,653	\$111,738,217	\$108,007,037	-0.2	3.2

(1) Preliminary Estimate

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(3) Includes all entitlements/programs on Intrastate and Interstate Agent, New, and Additional Claims

(4) Includes all entitlements/programs, Intrastate and Interstate Agent

(5) Includes all entitlements/programs, Total Liabile Activities

**HOURS AND EARNINGS**

	Average Weekly Earnings*			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 2001	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Jan 2001	Feb 2000
Mining	\$611.24	\$607.52	\$590.44	41.3	40.1	39.6	\$14.80	\$15.15	\$14.91
Construction	\$556.13	\$553.47	\$536.45	35.4	35.8	35.2	\$15.71	\$15.46	\$15.24
Total Manufacturing	\$590.36	\$587.14	\$555.77	37.2	39.3	39.5	\$15.87	\$14.94	\$14.07
Lumber & Wood Products	\$494.86	\$484.66	\$509.36	34.8	34.3	38.5	\$14.22	\$14.13	\$13.23
Food & Kindred Products	\$427.85	\$468.83	\$458.54	36.6	39.9	40.4	\$11.69	\$11.75	\$11.35
Communications	\$750.75	\$757.27	\$712.56	42.9	43.1	41.5	\$17.50	\$17.57	\$17.17
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	\$897.26	\$881.57	\$924.53	40.6	39.8	40.8	\$22.10	\$22.15	\$22.66
Trade	\$313.70	\$305.81	\$298.25	29.4	28.5	28.9	\$10.67	\$10.73	\$10.32
Wholesale Trade	\$519.35	\$504.54	\$493.49	36.6	34.7	35.3	\$14.19	\$14.54	\$13.98
Retail Trade	\$256.74	\$250.18	\$242.46	27.4	26.7	27.0	\$9.37	\$9.37	\$8.98

DATA PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

\* These average earnings are computed on a gross basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive wage.



# PANHANDLE

BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI, & SHOSHONE COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

The Panhandle's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.1 percent in January to 8.0 percent in February. Unemployment statistics always reflect conditions in the week containing the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. The February unemployment statistics did not reflect the closure of the Sunshine Mine near Kellogg, or the layoffs at Coldwater Creek's catalog warehouse in Ponderay and call center in Coeur d'Alene, all of which occurred in the last two weeks of the month. Combined, they accounted for the loss of 230 jobs.

The February 2001 unemployment rate was two-tenths of a percentage point higher than the February 2000 rate. Job losses at mines and lumber mills increased the number of unemployed people by 6.3 percent, from 9,550 to 10,150 (not seasonally adjusted). Year-over-year, *Lumber & Wood Products* lost 430 jobs, while *Mining* lost 30 jobs (not counting the 130 jobs lost when Sunshine closed in mid-February).

Most other industrial sectors added jobs, year-over-year. Construction at the Avista-Cogentrix turbine plant in Rathdrum pushed *Construction* employment this February above the previous February's level. Electronics assembly plants, metal fabricators, and other manufacturers added 240 *All Other Manufacturing* jobs between February 2000 and February 2001. Verizon Northwest's order-processing centers in Coeur d'Alene contributed 60 new *Communication & Utilities* jobs.

*Services* added 800 jobs between February 2000 and February 2001 because of the opening of the motel next to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's casino near Worley, the continued expansion of the health care industry, and

Panhandle Table 1: Labor Force & Employment

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	90,060	90,630	87,880	-0.6	2.5
Unemployed	7,230	7,380	6,850	-2.0	5.5
% of Labor Force Unemployed	8.0%	8.1%	7.8%		
Total Employment	82,830	83,250	81,030	-0.5	2.2
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	89,050	90,120	86,780	-1.2	2.6
Unemployed	10,150	9,860	9,550	2.9	6.3
% of Labor Force Unemployed	11.4%	10.9%	11.0%		
Total Employment	78,900	80,260	77,230	-1.7	2.2
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>	64,420	64,910	62,610	-0.8	2.9
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	13,460	13,760	13,520	-2.2	-13.3
Mining	940	960	970	-2.1	-3.1
Construction	3,980	4,120	3,820	-3.4	4.2
Manufacturing	8,540	8,680	8,730	-1.6	-2.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3,960	4,060	4,390	-2.5	-9.8
All Other Manufacturing	4,580	4,620	4,340	-0.9	5.5
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	50,960	51,150	49,090	-0.4	3.8
Transportation	1,430	1,480	1,370	-3.4	4.4
Communication & Utilities	1,060	1,050	1,000	1.0	6.0
Wholesale Trade	2,210	2,230	2,210	-0.9	0.0
Retail Trade	14,500	14,730	14,120	-1.6	2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,520	2,530	2,440	-0.4	3.3
Service & Miscellaneous	15,990	16,110	15,190	-0.7	5.3
Government Administration	7,640	7,680	7,380	-0.5	3.5
Government Education	5,610	5,340	5,380	5.1	4.3

\* Preliminary estimate

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

growth in a wide variety of service businesses. The year-over-year job gains did not reflect the 300 jobs added by the new Center Partners customer service center in Coeur d'Alene between late February and late March. Despite far lower snow levels, motels and amusement facilities this ski season nearly reached the record employment levels set in the 1999-2000 ski season.

Kootenai County was the source of all 380 jobs added by *Retail Trade*. Falling incomes from their timber and mining mainstays depressed retail sales and employment in the other Panhandle counties during the last half of 2000. According to the Idaho Tax Commission's quarterly sales tax reports, taxable sales in Benewah County were 1.3 percent lower in the second half of 2000 than in the second half of 1999; in Bonner County, 0.6 percent lower; in Boundary County, 2.2 percent lower; and in Shoshone County, 5.1 percent lower. In Kootenai County, taxable sales were 5.0 percent higher in the second half of 2000 than in the second half of 1999.



## **SPECIAL TOPIC: POPULATION**

This newsletter's FYI section contains information from the 2000 Census of Population about population growth in Idaho counties. In terms of percentage growth between 1990 and 2000, the Panhandle was the second-fastest growing region in Idaho, which was the fifth-fastest growing state. Population in the Panhandle grew 40.8 percent, from 126,617 to 178,333, while the State of Idaho's population grew 28.5 percent, and the U.S. resident population grew 13.1 percent.

In percentage terms, the Panhandle's population grew almost as fast in the 1990s as it did in the legendary 1970s, when it grew 44.2 percent. In absolute terms, it added more population in the 1990s than in the 1970s. In an average year in the 1990s the Panhandle added 5,172 people, and in an average year in the 1970s it added 3,642 people.

Benewah County's population grew 15.5 percent from 7,937 in 1990 to 9,171 in 2000. In 1990, Benewah County ranked as the 29<sup>th</sup> largest of Idaho's 44 counties. By 2000, it ranked 28<sup>th</sup>. The economic efforts of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe created more than 400 jobs in Western Benewah County during the 1990s, while the St. Maries area saw slower job and population growth. In the 1990s Benewah County added 1,234 residents, while in the economically troubled 1980s it lost 355 residents; and in the 1970s it added 2,062 residents.

Bonner County's population grew an impressive 38.4 percent—from 26,622 in 1990 to 36,835 in 2000—moving up a notch from 10<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> largest county in Idaho. Bonner County succeeded in diversifying its economy through the growth of tourism, development of the Coldwater Creek mail-order catalog company, and growth of a variety of manufacturing companies. This allowed its population to grow, despite the long-term decline of the timber industry. In the 1990s Bonner County added 10,213 residents, while in the economically troubled 1980s it added 2,459 residents, and in the 1970s it added 8,603 residents.

Boundary County's population grew 18.5 percent—from 8,332 in 1990 to 9,871 in 2000—moving up a notch from Idaho's 28<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> largest county. Boundary County's economic base grew as CEDU Family of Services greatly increased enrollment in its programs for teenagers, Anheuser Busch expanded its Elk Mountain hops farms, ornamental tree nurseries and Christmas tree farms grew, and the Kootenai Tribe's inn and casino in Bonners Ferry attracted more and more visitors. In the 1990s Boundary County added 1,539 residents, while in the 1980s it added 1,043 residents, and in the 1970s it added 1,805 residents.

Kootenai County, whose population grew 55.7 percent—from 69,795 in 1990 to 108,685 in 2000—was the third fastest growing county in Idaho. Only two small counties—Blaine and Teton—grew at faster rates.

Kootenai County went from being Idaho's fourth largest county in 1990 to its third largest county in 2000. National attention given to the county's tourist attractions drew many newcomers, while strong job growth accommodated the population growth. In the 1990s Kootenai County added 38,890 residents, while in the economically troubled 1980s it added 10,025 residents, and in the 1970s it added 24,438 residents.

Shoshone County's population fell 1.1 percent, from 13,931 in 1990 to 13,771 in 2000. Shoshone County was one of only two Idaho counties that lost population in the 1990s. Consequently, its rank fell from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> largest county in Idaho. Shoshone County's economy has been declining for decades. Even in the 1970s, when other Panhandle communities grew rapidly, Shoshone County lost 492 residents. In the 1980s, a series of smelter and mine closures devastated the county's economy, causing it to lose 5,295 residents. Despite further job losses in the mining industry, Shoshone County lost only 160 residents in the 1990s. Factors that helped the population remain relatively stable included the growth of the tourism industry, the large number of retirees who moved to the county to enjoy its outdoor recreational opportunities, and the county's relatively inexpensive housing that turned some of its communities into bedroom communities for Coeur d'Alene.

## **AREA DEVELOPMENTS**

### **Kootenai County**

- Wal-Mart, which recently broke ground on a 184,000-square-foot supercenter in Post Falls, plans to build a 220,000-square-foot supercenter in Coeur d'Alene. Both stores will sell groceries. When the Coeur d'Alene store opens near the intersection of U.S. Highway 95 and Aqua Avenue in early 2002, it will employ about 400 people.

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# SEAPORT

NORTH CENTRAL IDAHO: CLEARWATER, IDAHO, LATAH, LEWIS, & NEZ PERCE COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

As shown in Seaport Table 1, the Seaport's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 4.5 percent in February, from January's rate of 4.4 percent. In February 2000, the rate was 4.1 percent. Total employment decreased by 90 from January to February. Some of the decrease will be temporary and employment, such as outside work, will increase in March. Compared to February 2000, however, total employment decreased by 3.4 percent (1,130).

In February, the Seaport's *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 330 jobs from January 2001, but decreased 380 jobs from February 2000. In analyzing jobs by industry, slight increases occurred in almost every industry except for *Other Manufacturing* and *Wholesale Trade*. Decreases were expected in *Other Manufacturing* as metal fabricators temporarily laid off workers due to decreased orders. All of these workers are expected to return to work in March or April. *Wholesale Trade* decreased because of layoffs after the holiday season. Employment increased the most in *Construction*, *Service* and *Education*. Compared to last year, however, only *Government Administration*, and *Transportation* increased in employment. *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* for January and February 2001 has averaged 320 jobs below the average for January and February of 2000.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: POPULATION

As shown in FYI Table 5 on page 26, population in North Central Idaho (NCI) between 1990 and 2000 increased 11.5 percent, according to recently released data by the U.S. Bureau of Census. In spite of the increase, all five counties in NCI (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce), lost ground when compared to population growth in the other 39 counties of Idaho. The region's economic engine, Nez Perce County, generated an increase of only 10.8 percent in population over the ten-year period—barely holding its 8th population rank in the state. Latah County, the fastest growing NCI County at 14.1 percent, fell in rank from 9th in 1990 to 10th in 2000. High unemployment, sawmill closures, and U.S Forest Service cutbacks produced weak population growth in Clearwater, Lewis, and Idaho counties. By far, Region 2 (NCI) as a whole has not

Seaport Table 1: Labor Force & Employment

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	33,860	33,900	34,750	-0.1	-2.6
Unemployment	1,530	1,480	1,290	3.4	18.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.5%	4.4%	3.7%	0.1%	-0.8%
Total Employment	32,330	32,420	33,460	-0.3	-3.4
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	34,840	34,730	35,110	0.3	-0.8
Unemployment	2,040	1,960	1,720	4.1	18.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	0.3%	-1.0%
Total Employment	32,800	32,770	33,390	0.1	-1.8
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>	25,240	24,910	25,620	1.3	-1.5
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	5,010	4,960	5,280	1.0	-5.1
Mining & Construction	1,130	1,070	1,150	5.6	-1.7
Manufacturing	3,880	3,890	4,130	-0.3	-6.1
Food Processing	70	60	130	16.7	-46.2
Lumber & Wood Products	720	710	800	1.4	-10.0
Paper Products	1,760	1,750	1,830	0.6	-3.8
All Other Manufacturing	1,330	1,370	1,370	-2.9	-2.9
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	20,230	19,950	20,340	1.4	-0.5
Transportation	1,340	1,340	1,320	0.0	1.5
Communications & Utilities	280	270	290	3.7	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	980	1,010	960	-3.0	2.1
Retail Trade	5,100	5,050	5,170	1.0	-1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,400	1,390	1,430	0.7	-2.1
Services	6,800	6,750	6,910	0.7	-1.6
Government Administration	1,860	1,870	1,760	-0.5	5.7
Government Education	2,470	2,270	2,500	8.8	-1.2
*Preliminary Estimate					
**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month					

participated in the strong population growth experienced by other regions in the state. A more detailed analysis by county is provided below.

**Clearwater County:** A slight increase of people moving into Clearwater County prevented a population decrease. Those that did move into the county chose to because of its scenic and rural nature. Between 1990 and 2000, population increased only 5 percent, dropping Clearwater County's population ranking, compared to Idaho's other 43 counties, from 26th in 1990 to 29th in 2000. City population increased in Elk River and Orofino but decreased in Pierce and Weippe. Severe economic conditions—caused by cutbacks at the U.S. Forest Service, closures of a sawmill, and temporary layoffs at other sawmills—have given Clearwater County the highest unemployment rate in the state.

**Idaho County:** As in Clearwater County, in-migration played the dominant role in population growth since 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, population increased 12.7 percent, holding Idaho County's state population ranking at 19th. City population increased in Cottonwood, Ferdinand, and Stites. However, population decreased in Kooskia, Riggins, and Whitebird. Grangeville and Kamiah reported virtually no change in the ten-year span. Severe eco-

conomic conditions in Idaho County have produced the fifth highest unemployment rate in the state. Cutbacks at the U. S. Forest Service and temporary layoffs at sawmills have contributed to the decreased population growth.

**Latah County:** The controlling factor in population growth for Latah County can be tied to growth at the University of Idaho. County population and the university's enrollment have grown, almost exactly, at the same percentage rate. Even though Latah County produced the highest population growth of the five counties in North Central Idaho, its state population ranking dropped from 9th to 10th. City population increased in all cities within the county. Moscow, Genesee, and Juliaetta grew the most from 1990 to 2000.

**Lewis County:** Population in Lewis County grew 6.6 percent from 1990 to 2000. The small growth in ten years dropped the county's population ranking from 36th in 1990 to 40th in 2000. However, because of Lewis County's close proximity to the area's economic engine (Lewiston and Clarkston), and low county land costs, Lewis County may become a bedroom community, which will increase population. Population increased in all cities within the county. The cities of Reubens, Winchester, and Nezperce produced the most growth.

**Nez Perce County:** Despite being the economic engine of the region, population in Nez Perce County grew only 10.8 percent from 1990 to 2000. The anemic growth for this urban county just barely held Nez Perce County's state population ranking at 8th. Economic conditions, such as high unemployment in surrounding counties and layoffs in key employment industries within the county, have hurt population growth. Population did increase in all cities within the county. The city of Lewiston has 83 percent of the county's population living within its city limits.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

### Idaho & Lewis Counties

- A-1 Windshield Repair has opened a mobile business in Riggins. Making its service particularly convenient, the new business will repair windows, give free estimates, and complete direct billing to insurance companies, all at the customer's location.
- After more than eight years of trying to make a go of the business, Kamiah's Lumbermen's Building Center has called it quits. "There simply was not a consistent return for the investment that the stockholders were looking for," said Lumberman's vice president. The Kamiah lumber and hardware store employed six people. All were given the opportunity to transfer to another of the company's 52 stores in the Pacific Northwest.
- A Cottonwood resident has developed a universal ball hitch to fit varying sizes of trailers. By pulling a single pin, his patent-pending design takes only seconds to rotate to the desired ball size and/or to lower the hitch to the desired level. The new hitch is being sold through Hilltop Welding and Fabrication in Cottonwood.

### Latah County

- Construction has begun on the Moscow Ice Rink, which is being built by the Palouse Ice Rink Association. The structure will be a skeleton of steel supports with a fabric covering. Grand opening is expected in April or May 2001.
- Verizon, formerly GTE, will close its Phone Mart in Moscow by May. The Moscow office is among those on the chopping block that Verizon is closing in the Northwest. The decision to close Moscow was based on a combination of revenue, sales, and "long-term viability."

### Nez Perce County

- After evaluating several sites in Lewiston, Home Depot has chosen a site for their new store on the east side of Thain Grade, almost directly across from Staples Office supply store. The plans show a road cut into the high rock wall adjacent to the traffic light at Staples. According to City of Lewiston planners, the plans call for the largest earth-moving project in the history of Lewiston.
- Potlatch Corporation's Clearwater Lumber Mill in Lewiston reopened in March after being shut down for three weeks. Company officials said they made the decision to reopen to serve customer needs, even though market conditions and high energy and log costs have not improved. The temporary closure idled about 320 workers.
- Blount Incorporated of Lewiston announced a temporary layoff of 24 workers because of the lack of product orders. Blount expects to rehire when orders increase. Blount manufactures ammunition for the sporting industry, the military, and law enforcement agencies.
- Decorative accents for home, garden, and patio are the focus of Wildflower, a business that opened its doors in downtown Lewiston on March 1. The renovated store, at 618 Main Street, features a wide variety of merchandise—from floral arrangements to antiques and secondhand furniture.
- Thunderjet, a Lewiston-Clarkston Valley jet boat manufacturer, is considering an expansion that would add 15 jobs. Owners of Thunderjet Boats told Port of Clarkston Commissioners in March that they are investigating building a 30,000-square-foot building on two acres at Ninth Street and Port Way, near the Port of Clarkston. The company plans to combine 20,000 square feet of space it has in Lewiston and Asotin into a single location, and double its capacity to produce jet boats. Employment is expected to increase from 30 to 45 or 50 employees.

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# TREASURE VALLEY

ADA, ADAMS, BOISE, CANYON, ELMORE, GEM, OWYHEE, PAYETTE, VALLEY, & WASHINGTON COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Boise City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 3.0 percent for February 2001, as shown in Treasure Valley Table 1. This rate was three-tenths of a percentage point above the January 2001 rate of 2.7 percent, but it was down four-tenths of a percentage point from February 2000. There was an increase in the number of employed individuals over the month, from 234,100 to 234,500, and an increase in the number of unemployed individuals, from 6,500 to 7,200. This created an increase of 1,100 individuals in the Boise City MSA's *Civilian Labor Force* from January to February. Treasure Valley Table 2 shows the February 2001 labor force figures for all counties in Southwest Idaho.

**Treasure Valley Table 2: February 2001  
Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Figures for  
Southwest Idaho Counties**

	Civilian Labor Force	Number Unem- ployed	Percent Unem- ployed	Number Employed
Ada	174,658	4,248	2.4	170,411
Adams	1,619	241	14.9	1,378
Boise	2,268	128	5.7	2,140
Canyon	67,049	2,976	4.4	64,074
Elmore	9,362	559	6.0	8,803
Gem	6,259	391	6.3	5,868
Owyhee	3,955	180	4.5	3,775
Payette	10,671	830	7.8	9,841
Valley	4,173	318	7.6	3,855
Washington	4,921	503	10.2	4,418
Statewide	668,852	30,891	4.6	637,961

The number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* grew by 2,600 between January and February 2001, and grew by 12,500 from February 2000. *Goods-Producing Industries* lost 100 jobs over the month. Job losses in *Construction & Mining* (300 jobs), *Other Lumber & Wood Products Manufacturing* (100 jobs), and *Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment & Component Manufacturing* (100 jobs), outweighed job gains in *Wood Buildings & Mobile Home Manufacturing* (100 jobs), *Transportation Equipment Manu-*

**Treasure Valley Table 1: Boise MSA Labor Force & Employment**

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change Last Month	% Change Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	241,700	240,600	229,300	0.5	5.4
Unemployment	7,200	6,500	7,800	10.8	-7.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.0	2.7	3.4		
Total Employment	234,500	234,100	221,500	0.2	5.9
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	241,300	239,500	229,200	0.8	5.3
Unemployment	8,800	8,500	9,400	3.5	-6.4
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.6	3.5	4.1		
Total Employment	232,500	231,000	219,800	0.6	5.8
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>	226,400	223,800	213,900	1.2	5.8
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>	52,600	52,700	51,100	-0.2	2.9
<b>Mining &amp; Construction</b>	15,100	15,400	14,600	-1.9	3.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	37,500	37,300	36,500	0.5	2.7
Durable Goods	28,900	28,800	28,100	0.3	2.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3,100	3,100	3,500	0.0	-11.4
Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes	800	700	1,000	14.3	-20.0
Other Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,400	2,500	-4.2	-8.0
Fabricated Metal Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0.0	0.0
Ind. & Comm. Mach. & Computer Equip.	8,200	8,200	7,900	0.0	3.8
Electronic & Other Elect. Equip. & Comp.	12,600	12,700	11,700	-0.8	7.7
Transportation Equipment	1,700	1,600	2,000	6.3	-15.0
Other Durable Goods	2,100	2,000	1,800	5.0	16.7
Nondurable Goods	8,600	8,500	8,400	1.2	2.4
Food Products	5,700	5,700	5,700	0.0	0.0
Canned Cured & Frozen Foods	1,700	1,700	1,800	0.0	-5.6
Printing, Pub & Allied Products	2,000	2,000	1,900	0.0	5.3
Other Nondurable Goods	900	800	800	12.5	12.5
<b>SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>	173,800	171,100	162,800	1.6	6.8
<b>Trans, Comm, &amp; Public Util</b>	12,000	12,100	11,500	-0.8	4.3
Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,300	0.0	7.9
Comm & Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services	5,200	5,300	5,200	-1.9	0.0
<b>Trade</b>	56,600	56,000	52,200	1.1	8.4
Wholesale Trade	14,000	13,900	13,000	0.7	7.7
Durable Goods	8,600	8,500	7,800	1.2	10.3
Nondurable Goods	5,400	5,400	5,200	0.0	3.8
Retail Trade	42,600	42,100	39,200	1.2	8.7
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,500	4,100	3.6	39.0
Foods Stores	7,700	7,800	7,600	-1.3	1.3
Eating & Drinking Places	14,300	14,100	13,900	1.4	2.9
Other Retail Trade	14,900	14,700	13,600	1.4	9.6
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</b>	11,100	10,900	11,100	1.8	0.0
<b>Services</b>	58,900	58,300	54,900	1.0	7.3
Business Services	14,400	14,500	13,500	-0.7	6.7
Health Services	17,100	17,000	16,000	0.6	6.9
Hospitals	7,800	7,800	7,300	0.0	6.8
Eng., Acct., Res., Mngmt., & Related	4,700	4,700	4,300	0.0	9.3
Other Services	22,700	22,100	21,100	2.7	7.6
<b>Government</b>	35,200	33,800	33,100	4.1	6.3
Federal Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0.0	2.0
State Government	13,400	12,300	12,300	8.9	8.9
Education	5,000	4,000	4,200	25.0	19.0
Administration	8,400	8,300	8,100	1.2	3.7
Local Government	16,800	16,500	15,900	1.8	5.7
Education	11,200	11,000	10,700	1.8	4.7
Administration	5,600	5,500	5,200	1.8	7.7

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

facturing (100 jobs), and *Other Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* (200 jobs total) to create a net loss of 100 jobs from January 2001 to February 2001. Year-over-year, most industries gained employment, with the exception of *Lumber & Wood Products Manufacturing*, *Transportation Equipment Manufacturing*, and *Canned Cured & Frozen Foods Manufacturing*. *Goods-Producing Industries* added a total of 1,500 *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* in the Boise City MSA. This increase accounted for 12 percent of all new *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* added year-over-year.

*Service-Producing Industries* added 2,700 jobs in the Boise City MSA from January 2001 to February 2001. The only industries that accrued a loss over the month were *Communication & Electricity*, *Gas & Sanitary Services* (100 jobs), *Food Stores* (100 jobs), and *Business Services* (100 jobs). The largest job gain was noted in *State Government Education* (1,000 jobs), as the new semester at Boise State University started after the week of January 12, and educators moved back to work on campus after the break between fall and spring semesters came to an end. Compared to February 2000, *Service-Producing Industries* gained 11,000 new *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs*, accounting for 88 percent of all new *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs*. All *Service-Producing Industries* gained employment year-over-year, with the largest increases occurring in *Retail Trade* with 3,400 jobs (most notably in *General Merchandise Stores*, *Eating & Drinking Places*, and *Other Retail Trade Establishments*), *Services* with 4,000 jobs (most notably in *Business Services* and *Health Services*), and *Government* with 2,100 jobs.

## SPECIAL TOPICS:

### High-Tech layoffs in the Boise City MSA

Announcements of layoffs within the high-tech industries in the Treasure Valley in the past month have sparked some conversations about the future of these industries in the area. Layoffs occurred at the following companies in recent months as a result of a weakening economy: SCP Global Technology, MCMS, Jabil Circuit, Hewlett Packard, Micronpc.com, and ZiLOG. More than 800 workers in this industry are out of work as a result of these layoffs. Not included in that count are at least another 700, because a number of temporary workers that were working for the companies are no longer needed. Further exploration is needed as to the outcome of the layoffs, but the forecast is very optimistic for the region as the economy could change at any minute and those workers who lost their jobs could be called back at any time, or they will find other jobs that utilize their skills in another industry within the area.

Throughout the Treasure Valley, economic development officials remain optimistic that the layoffs will not create chaos within the local economy.

## 2000 CENSUS: POPULATION UPDATE

The 2000 Census population data has finally come out and Treasure Valley Table 3 illustrates the popula-

Treasure Valley Table 3: 2000 Census-Population Data for Southwest Idaho					
Area	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change	2000 Rank (Statewide)
<b>Ada</b>	<b>205,775</b>	<b>300,904</b>	<b>95,129</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>1</b>
Boise	126,685	185,787	59,102	46.7%	
Eagle	3,327	11,085	7,758	233.2%	
Garden City	6,369	10,624	4,255	66.8%	
Kuna	1,955	5,382	3,427	175.3%	
Meridian	9,596	25,323	15,727	163.9%	
<b>Adams</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>41</b>
Council	831	816	(15)	-1.8%	
New Meadows	534	533	(1)	-0.2%	
<b>Boise</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>90.1%</b>	<b>37</b>
Crouch	75	154	79	105.3%	
Horseshoe Bend	643	770	127	19.8%	
Idaho City	322	458	136	42.2%	
Placerville	14	60	46	328.6%	
<b>Canyon</b>	<b>90,076</b>	<b>131,441</b>	<b>41,365</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>2</b>
Caldwell	18,586	25,967	7,381	39.7%	
Greenleaf	648	862	214	33.0%	
Melba	252	439	187	74.2%	
Middleton	1,851	2,978	1,127	60.9%	
Nampa	28,365	51,867	23,502	82.9%	
Notus	380	458	78	20.5%	
Parma	1,597	1,771	174	10.9%	
Wilder	1,232	1,462	230	18.7%	
<b>Elmore</b>	<b>21,205</b>	<b>29,130</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>11</b>
Glenns Ferry	1,304	1,611	307	23.5%	
Mountain Home	7,913	11,143	3,230	40.8%	
<b>Gem</b>	<b>11,844</b>	<b>15,181</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>20</b>
Emmett	4,601	5,490	889	19.3%	
<b>Owyhee</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>25</b>
Grand View	330	470	140	42.4%	
Homedale	1,963	2,528	565	28.8%	
Marsing	798	890	92	11.5%	
<b>Payette</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>20,578</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>14</b>
Fruitland	2,400	3,805	1,405	58.5%	
New Plymouth	1,313	1,400	87	6.6%	
Payette	5,672	7,054	1,382	24.4%	
<b>Valley</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>31</b>
Cascade	877	977	100	11.4%	
Donnelly	135	138	3	2.2%	
McCall	2,005	2,084	79	3.9%	
<b>Washington</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>26</b>
Cambridge	374	360	(14)	-3.7%	
Midvale	136	176	40	29.4%	
Weiser	4,571	5,343	772	16.9%	
<b>Regain 3 total</b>	<b>375,148</b>	<b>535,652</b>	<b>160,504</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,006,734</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>287,219</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	

tion information available for counties and cities in Southwest Idaho. As you can see, all counties in Southwest Idaho showed an increase in population over the decade. The fastest growing cities in the area were Placerville in Boise County (328.6 percent), Eagle (233.2 percent), Kuna (175.3 percent), and Meridian (163.9 percent). Nampa was the fourth-largest city in the state in 1990, but 2000 Census statistics show that Nampa is now the second-largest city in the state, with a population of 51,867. For an in-depth analysis of the census results, please see the FYI section at the end of this newsletter.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

### Boise City MSA

- The Washington Group, International, formerly Morrison Knudsen, announced in early March that it faces another financial crisis. Company officials are looking at various ways of solving the financial problems that may include selling all or part of the company or even filing for bankruptcy. According to company officials, the financial problems were caused by cost overruns and losses associated with several projects that it acquired with its purchase of Raytheon Engineers & Constructors last July. The company remains optimistic that the financial problems are only temporary. No solution has been formally announced to the public.
- Alaska Airlines opened the doors of its newest Reservations-Sales Call Center in Boise in mid-March. The company currently employs 120 people, and has plans to hire an additional 80 in the future. The ribbon-cutting ceremony featured the Alaskan native Tsimshian Haayuuk Dancers, who shared traditional story-telling dances to drums, along with tours of the new facility. The new call center is located at 1399 South Eagle Flight Way, on Overland Road near the Maple Grove intersection and features approximately 14,400-square-feet of floor space that can accommodate 126 workstations. The facility in Boise marks the fifth reservation center for Alaska Airlines in the United States.
- Bath & Body Works opened its newest location in Nampa's Karcher Mall in early March. This is the first new store to locate in Karcher Mall since its \$3.2 million remodel. The new anchor store, Ross Dress for Less, has already started construction and should open in September. JoAnn Fabrics moved into its new location within the mall, which is next to the Emporium, and features 20,000-square-feet of floor space as well as an outside entrance. In late April, Musicland will convert to a Sam Goody store and will move to a larger location.
- Palm, Inc. of California announced plans in early March to purchase Boise-based Extended Systems for \$264 million. Both companies' stockholders still must approve the deal. If approved, Extended Systems' stockholders will receive shares of Palm equal in value to their current Extended Systems shares. If the deal is approved, no major change in employment at the current Boise location is expected.
- Micron Electronics, Inc. and Interland, Inc. announced plans in late March to merge their Web-hosting businesses; HostPro is Micron Electronics' Web-hosting subsidiary. MEI also announced plans to sell off its non-hosting businesses, Micronpc.com and SpecTek. Micron Electronics and Interland shareholders still must approve the merger.
- The former Cineplex Odeon Theater in Nampa reopened under the management of the Boise Reel Theatre in conjunction with the White Management Development Company (owner of the shopping center where the theater is located). The location will now feature discount shows. The cost of tickets at the discount theater is now \$2 a show.
- Groundbreaking for phase one of the Idaho Horse Park is scheduled for June 2001. This will include two covered horse barns that will contain 260 stalls. At least one of the barns will be finished in time for the Snake River Stampede in July. Thirty-five acres surrounding the Idaho Center will encompass the park when the entire project is complete, which will make Nampa a destination point for horse and livestock enthusiasts from around the nation and the world.
- Northwest Nazarene University (NNU) started construction of the Helstrom Business Center in early March. The two-story 28,000-square-foot building will house all faculty and staff of the Department of Business and Economics. NNU's traditional undergraduate program, the accelerated delivery degree program, the Master's of Business Administration program, and the Center for Leadership will all be headquartered in the new building, upon completion. The new classrooms and 163-seat auditorium will be equipped with wireless computer capabilities. Completion of the project is expected by December 2001.
- Hehr International announced plans to close its Nampa window manufacturing plant in April. The closure will put 75 employees out of work. The company has a glass manufacturing plant in Los Angeles, and the plan is to add the window-

manufacturing component to that plant. The move is a cost-saving decision made earlier by management.

- The Western Canyon Youth Center held a ribbon-cutting ceremony at its new home in Caldwell in early March. The new building is located on Kimball Avenue in Caldwell and has some new features that were unavailable at the old location, which include a computer room, a lounge with many comfortable couches and chairs, a fully stocked kitchen, and a game room.

### **Elmore County**

- Construction of the Three Springs juvenile sex-offender facility in Mountain Home began in late March. The campus will include a cafeteria, kitchen, two school buildings, and two dormitories. The 60-bed facility will provide behavioral healthcare to at-risk youth and their families, with 21 treatment and educational programs. About 70 persons will be employed at the facility in Mountain Home when it is operational.
- The South Fork Boise River Senior Center held its groundbreaking ceremony in mid-March. When completed, the Pine/Featherville facility will primarily be used as a senior center, but it will also be used as a gathering place for other activities for area residents.
- Enchanted Memories held its grand opening in mid-March. The store, located at 172 North Main Street in Mountain Home, offers a wide variety of merchandise that covers every age group and every interest. The store is open Tuesday through Saturday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

### **Gem County**

- The Gem County District Courtroom recently went through a remodeling project that allows more efficient use of the space. A new sound system was installed that includes wireless speakers located above the galley, jury box, judge, and attorneys. The jury box was relocated, and individual spectator chairs in the galley were replaced with bench seating. New carpeting was installed throughout the courtroom, judges' chambers, jury room, and hallway.
- An information fair, sponsored by the Emmett Job Service, was held on March 15th and 17th in the basement of the Boise Cascade Employees Credit Union building. The fair was designed for Boise Cascade workers, but everyone in the community was invited to meet with representatives from Boise

State University, Treasure Valley Community College, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Tax Commission, and the Emmett Job Service.

### **Valley County**

- The Brundage Mountain expansion has been postponed until summer, 2002. Delays in getting approval from the Payette National Forest prompted the postponement. If approved by Payette National Forest, phase one of the project will begin in summer, 2002. When completed, the expansion project will include the addition of five new ski lifts and 22 new ski runs. The addition of the lifts will increase mountain capacity from 3,400 to 7,200 people per hour. An additional 42,000-square-feet of building space will also be added, which would include a new skier services building at the base of the mountain and a new mountaintop lodge. Officials at Brundage expect that the expansion will increase skier visits and reduce crowding on the mountain.
- Shore Lodge in McCall has officially changed its name to Manchester at Payette Lake. Officials at the resort have announced that the reopening will be pushed back another year, to June of 2002. Construction delays on the lodge and the nearby White-tail Golf Course prompted the delayed opening.
- In early March, the McCall Planning and Zoning Commission approved the construction of the proposed Holiday Inn Express at the south end of McCall. The three-story motel will be located on Idaho Highway 55, across from the Pancake House. When completed, the facility will include 125 guest rooms, several meeting rooms, a swimming pool, and a spa. It will be the largest motel in McCall.

### **Washington County**

- The Idaho Travel Council recently awarded the Weiser Chamber of Commerce a \$4,000 matching grant that will be used towards new brochures showcasing Washington County, primarily Weiser and surrounding areas. The most recent brochure was done in 1993 and much has changed in the area since that time. The new brochure will be used as a tourism tool that will go into tourist and relocation packets.

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# MAGIC VALLEY

BLAINE, CAMAS, CASSIA, GOODING, JEROME, LINCOLN, MINIDOKA, & TWIN FALLS COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

As shown in Magic Valley Table 1, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Magic Valley Labor Market Area for February 2001 was 4.0 percent. That rate is one-tenth of a percentage point lower than January 2001, and five-tenths of a percentage point lower than February 2000.

Many sectors showed a drop-off from January to February, as post holiday reductions in force took effect. *Manufacturing, Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities, and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate* all dropped in February, reflecting some of the slowing of the local economy, especially in agriculture. *Retail Trade* was down 5.7 percent from February 2000 as employers were more cautious in hiring and post holiday reductions in force were larger than last year. However, *Services, and Government Administration* were up from last year. A major restaurant opened in Twin Falls in February, which increased food service employment. The local economy is showing signs of slowing, although unemployment remains very low. Agriculturally related businesses are having some difficulties and agricultural commodities prices remain extremely low, making the overall outlook uncertain.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: 2000 CENSUS INFORMATION

The new 2000 Census information has been released for Idaho counties and cities. Idaho's South Central region shows a widely varied population change over the last ten years. Blaine and Camas counties showed the highest percentage population increases in South Central Idaho, with 40.1 percent and 36.3 percent respectively. Most of Blaine County's growth was in the central part of the county, in the cities of Bellevue and Hailey where growth was 47.1 percent and 73.4 percent respectively. Camas County's growth occurred rurally, as the city of Fairfield only grew by 6.5 percent. Areas of low growth were

Magic Valley Table 1: Labor Force & Employment  
Twin Falls, Jerome, and Gooding counties

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,490	47,180	48,790	0.7	-2.7
Unemployment	1,890	1,930	2,190	-2.1	-13.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.0	4.1	4.5		
Total Employment	45,600	45,250	46,600	0.8	-2.1
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	45,610	45,420	46,910	0.4	-2.8
Unemployment	2,400	2,410	2,700	-0.4	-11.1
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.3	5.3	5.8		
Total Employment	43,210	43,010	44,210	0.5	-2.3
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>					
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	6,600	6,880	6,670	-4.1	-1.0
Mining & Construction	1,740	1,750	1,760	-0.6	-1.1
Manufacturing	4,860	5,130	4,910	-5.3	-1.0
Durable Goods	760	770	850	-1.3	-10.6
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,360	4,060	-6.0	1.0
Food Processing	3,100	3,350	3,050	-7.5	1.6
All Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,010	1,010	-1.0	-1.0
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	29,240	28,870	29,250	1.3	0.0
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	2,980	3,000	2,860	-0.7	4.2
Wholesale Trade	2,270	2,260	2,270	0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	7,450	7,420	7,900	0.4	-5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,320	1,330	1,360	-0.8	-2.9
Services	8,170	8,140	7,840	0.4	4.2
Government Administration	3,700	3,680	3,370	0.5	9.8
Government Education	3,350	3,040	3,650	10.2	-8.2

\*Preliminary Estimate

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

primarily restricted to Cassia and Minidoka Counties. Cassia County increased a very modest 9.6 percent in the last decade and Minidoka County growth was less than half of that figure at 4.2 percent. Out-migration due to job seeking was the primary reason that growth stayed relatively flat in the Mini-Cassia region. High unemployment and a stronger dependence on agriculture kept the local economies in Mini-Cassia very flat. Recent efforts at diversification and attracting new employers should help the situation there. The western Magic Valley, spurred by economic diversification and the spurt of the dairy industry, showed strong growth. Twin Falls, Gooding, Jerome, and Lincoln counties all had growth of over 20 percent. The city of Twin Falls grew from a population of 27,634 persons in 1990 to 34,469 persons in 2000, a growth of 24.7 percent. Overall, with the exception of the extremely rapid growth of Ada and Canyon counties, South Central Idaho's population growth was very similar to that in the other areas of the state, reflecting the strong growth that Idaho showed over the past decade.



## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

### Twin Falls County

- Rent-A-Center, Inc. will be opening a new Twin Falls store in May 2001. Headquartered in Plano, Texas, Rent-A-Center has 2,100 stores nationwide, and hopes to expand to 4,000 stores by 2005. It offers durable goods such as electronics, appliances, computers, furniture, and accessories, with flexible rental-purchase agreements that allow customers to own merchandise at the end of an agreed-on rental period. Rent-A-Center will start with five full-time employees.
- The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs has obtained a \$257,376 building permit to construct a new Veterans Clinic, which will replace its leased location on Shoup Avenue West. The new 4,200-square-foot clinic will be on Urban Renewal Agency-owned property at 260 Second Avenue East, the former site of Matt's Mini-Mart. The VA is requiring contractors to complete construction by October 1, 2001.
- The United Way of South Central Idaho has named James F. Ponzo as its new Executive Director. Mr. Ponzo replaces Diane Boyd, who resigned to pursue personal interests. Mr. Ponzo is a retired Navy Captain with 28 years of service. He flew helicopters, and worked for two years as a military attaché to Portugal. Ponzo is familiar with the United Way, having worked as the organization's campaign chairman for the past three years and as board president in 1999 and 2000. The United Way of Magic Valley helps support 22 local agencies such as Valley House, Salvation Army, Red Cross, Boys & Girls Club of Magic Valley, Southern Idaho Learning Center, Minidoka Senior Center, and the Walker Center.

### Blaine, Camas, Gooding, Jerome, and Lincoln Counties

- Camas and Minidoka counties have been declared primary disaster areas by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Due to poor harvest conditions and drought, these counties suffered sufficient production loss in a single enterprise to warrant disaster designation. Blaine, Cassia, Elmore, Gooding, and Lincoln counties have been designated as "contiguous" disaster area. Family-sized farm operations in the primary and contiguous counties are eligible to be considered for low-interest emergency loans from the Farm Service Agency.
- The Hailey City Council approved the final plat for the North Hailey Plaza, which will include an Albertson's supermarket and a few other buildings.

Construction will begin on the 7.5-acre site in June, with buildings ready to open seven to nine months later.

- The Ketchum City Council unanimously adopted a resolution that will keep the level of cars entering Ketchum in 2021 the same as it is in 2001. The resolution outlines some tools the Council can use, such as providing incentives for people to car pool and use public transportation, and creating disincentives for people to drive alone. The main problem for Ketchum is not tourist traffic, but commuter traffic entering the city from the south and causing a great deal of congestion on city streets.
- Two former Wells Fargo Bank Branches, one at the corner Sun Valley Road and East Avenue in Ketchum and one on North Main Street in Hailey, are now a part of Mountain West Bank. All Wells Fargo employees are now employees of Mountain West Bank. This change is a result of sales mandated by the merger of Wells Fargo and First Security Banks last September. Federal regulators from the Department of Justice made the merger conditional upon the sale of those two branches, among others throughout the region, to Mountain West. The branches closed for one afternoon to convert the Wells Fargo computer system to that of Mountain West.

### Cassia and Minidoka Counties

- The Cassia County Planning and Zoning Commission unanimously voted to deny Big Sky Farms a permit to construct a 50,000-sow, farrow-to-finish hog operation. The facility would have been located at the old Simplot C & Y Dairy site on Yale Road, four miles east of the I-84 Cotterell Weigh Station near Raft River. It would have been within a mile of the Raft River LDS Church and park, and in the immediate neighborhood of over 100 Raft River residents.

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# SOUTHEAST IDAHO

BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BINGHAM, CARIBOU, FRANKLIN, ONEIDA, & POWER COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

The Pocatello Metropolitan Statistical Area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point in February 2001 to 4.2 percent, from January's rate of 4.4 percent. According to Southeast Idaho Table 1, the number of employed individuals increased by 480 over the month, and the number of unemployed individuals decreased by 60. From one year ago, the unemployment rate dropped from 5.4 percent to 4.2 percent. The decrease occurred because employment growth (1,640) outpaced Civilian Labor Force growth (1,200) by more than a full percentage point.

Temperatures dipped and snowfall increased in February, stifling most outdoor activity during the month. Despite inclement weather, *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 600, to 33,330 in February 2001 from January's 32,730. *Government Education* led job growth in February, because Idaho State University resumed full employment after the holiday break. *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* are counted during the week of the 12th of the month. Since Idaho State University resumed classes on January 16th, the increase in jobs actually showed up in the February count. *Services* gained 140 jobs in February. Leading job growth in *Services* was *Business Services* (85), *Social Services* (19), and *Engineering and Management Services* (16). *Business Services* increases reflected normal seasonal patterns, as employers turned to temporary staffing agencies for workers and other business service providers to assist their preparations for the busy spring season. *Hotels and Other Lodging Places* added 14 jobs in February because of special events held in Pocatello during February and March. Following normal seasonal patterns, *Retail Trade* led job reductions in February. Seasonal hiring for the holidays occurred in November and December, and many retailers retain some of their temporary staff through January to assist with inventory. Then in February, those jobs are eliminated.

*Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 630 from one year ago. Increases in February 2001 over February 2000 occurred in *Manufacturing* (190), *Retail Trade* (170), and *Ser-*

Southeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment  
Pocatello City MSA (Bannock County)

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From Last Month	Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	40,470	40,050	39,270	1.0%	3.1%
Unemployment	1,700	1,760	2,140	-3.4%	-20.6%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.2	4.4	5.4		
Total Employment	38,770	38,290	37,130	1.3%	4.4%
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	40,900	40,480	39,780	1.0%	2.8%
Unemployment	2,040	2,090	2,540	-2.4%	-19.7%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.0	5.2	6.4		
Total Employment	38,860	38,390	37,240	1.2%	4.4%
<b>JOB BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>	33,330	32,730	32,700	1.8%	1.9%
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	4,470	4,450	4,320	0.4%	3.5%
Mining & Construction	1,470	1,460	1,510	0.7%	-2.6%
Manufacturing	3,000	2,990	2,810	0.3%	6.8%
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	28,860	28,280	28,380	2.1%	1.7%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	1,770	1,780	1,840	-0.6%	-3.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,380	1,390	1,460	-0.7%	-5.5%
Retail Trade	7,000	7,130	6,830	-1.8%	2.5%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,450	1,440	1,440	0.7%	0.7%
Services	8,030	7,890	7,720	1.8%	4.0%
Government Administration	3,410	3,350	3,380	1.8%	0.9%
Government Education	5,820	5,300	5,710	9.8%	1.9%

\*Preliminary Estimate

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

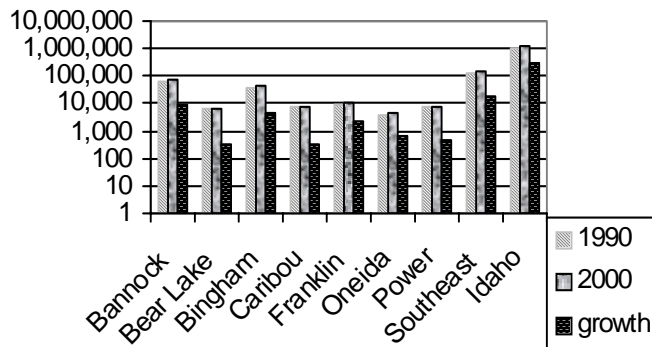
*vices* (310), while decreases occurred in *Construction* (40), *Transportation, Communications & Utilities* (70), and *Wholesale Trade* (80). *Retail Trade* gained 170 jobs in February 2001 over February 2000, because of added jobs at Wal-Mart and Fred Meyer in Pocatello. *Services* added 310 jobs in February 2001 over February 2000, mostly in call centers and temporary staffing agencies throughout Pocatello. Activity in February can differ greatly between years because of weather patterns, the crop market, and a variety of other factors. Since weather conditions in February 2000 were milder than in 2001, outdoor activity occurred later this year, holding down the number of jobs in *Construction*, *Transportation*, and *Wholesale Trade*.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: POPULATION 2000

In March, the U.S. Bureau of the Census released the first local area population data from the 2000 Census. Consistent with Idaho's economic expansion over the past decade, Southeast Idaho Population Graph 1 shows that Idaho's high population growth eluded most Southeast Idaho communities.

Idaho's population increased 28.5 percent over the decade, ranking it fifth in percentage growth of all states. Southeast Idaho, in comparison, grew just 12.9 percent. Growth in the seven southeast counties ranged from 4.9 percent in Caribou County to 22.7 percent in Franklin County.

Southeast Idaho Population Graph 2 shows 1990 and 2000 county population, and total population growth by county. Details of county and major city population growth follow in each county section.

**Southeast Population Graph 1****Population Growth - Area vs. State****Bannock County**

Bannock County ranked 26th of Idaho's 44 counties in the rate of population growth between 1990 and 2000, falling significantly behind Idaho's growth rate but surpassing Southeast Idaho's growth rate. The county's population increased by 9,539 individuals; it ranked 7th in the state in total population growth, and ranked 5th in total population. Pocatello, Bannock County's largest city, grew 11.6 percent (5,349) and dropped from Idaho's second largest city in the 1990 census to Idaho's third largest city in the 2000 census, surpassed by Nampa. Chubbuck, Bannock County's second largest city, grew 24.5 percent (1,906) over the decade.

**Bear Lake County**

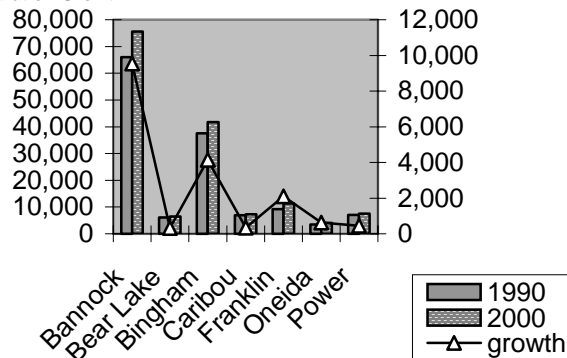
Bear Lake County ranked 38th of Idaho's 44 counties in population growth rate between 1990 and 2000. The county's total population increased by 327 individuals, ranked 37th in the state in total population growth, and fell from 34th to 35th in total population. Montpelier, Bear Lake County's largest city, grew 4.9 percent and gained 129 individuals. The population in Paris, the county seat, dropped nine-tenths of a percentage point over the decade, a loss of five people. The population count does not include seasonal residents who live in vacation homes around Bear Lake during the summer.

**Bingham County**

Bingham County ranked 31st of Idaho's 44 counties in the rate of population growth between 1990 and 2000, significantly slower than Idaho's growth rate but very close to Southeast Idaho's growth rate. The county's total population increased by 4,152 individuals, ranked 11th in the state in total population growth, and 7th in the state for total population. Blackfoot, Bingham County's largest city, grew 8 percent and gained 773 individuals. Shelley, Bingham County's second largest city, grew 7.8 percent and gained 277 individuals over the decade.

**Caribou County**

Caribou County ranked 41st of Idaho's 44 counties in population growth rate between 1990 and 2000, the lowest growth rate of the seven Southeast Idaho counties. The

**Southeast Population Graph 2****Area Population Growth**

county's total population increased by 341 individuals, ranked 36th in the state in total population growth, and fell from 31st to 33rd in the state for total population. Soda Springs, Caribou County's largest city, grew 8.7 percent and gained 270 individuals. Grace, Caribou County's second largest city, grew 1.7 percent and gained 17 individuals.

**Franklin County**

Franklin County ranked 15th of Idaho's 44 counties in population growth rate between 1990 and 2000, the fastest growing county in Southeast Idaho. The County's total population increased by 2,097 individuals, ranked 22nd in the state in population growth, and 24th in the state for total population. Preston, Franklin County's largest city, grew 26.2 percent – nearly as fast as the state's growth rate of 26.8 percent – and gained 972 individuals over the decade.

**Oneida County**

Oneida County ranked 21st of Idaho's 44 counties in population growth rate between 1990 and 2000, the second fastest growth rate in Southeast Idaho. The county's total population increased by 633 individuals, ranked 33rd in the state for total population growth rate, and ranked 38th in the state for total population. Malad City, Oneida County's largest city, grew 10.9 percent and gained 212 individuals.

**Power County**

Power County ranked 34th of Idaho's 44 counties in population growth rate between 1990 and 2000. The county's total population increased by 452 individuals, ranked 34th in the state in total population growth, and fell from 30th to 32nd in the state for total population. American Falls, Power County's largest city, grew 9.4 percent and gained 354 individuals.

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# NORTHEAST IDAHO

BONNEVILLE, BUTTE, CLARK, CUSTER, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, LEMHI, MADISON, & TETON COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

February's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Bonneville Labor Market Area (LMA) is 3.8 percent, unchanged from the previous month and two-tenths of a percentage point lower than last year. The LMA is eight-tenths of a percentage point lower than the state's rate of 4.6 percent and four-tenths of a percentage point lower than the national rate of 4.2 percent.

During the month of February, the *Civilian Labor Force* decreased by 590 persons while total unemployed decreased by 80 persons. Total employment decreased by 510 persons. Year-over-year, the *Civilian Labor Force* increased by 1,330 persons, with a decrease of 170 unemployed persons, or 5.2 percent. The year-over-year increase in the number of employed persons was 1,500.

Bonneville County held the lowest unemployment rate in the Bonneville LMA at 3.4 percent in February, followed by Butte, Jefferson, and Bingham counties at 3.9, 4.1, and 4.4 percent, respectively. Idaho Falls, the largest city in the LMA, remained at an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent, unchanged from January and three-tenths of a percentage point lower than a year ago.

*Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 90 over the month, for a total of 61,250 jobs in the LMA. The largest increases came from *Services* and *Government Education* in the *Service-Producing Industries*, at over 100 jobs each. *Service-Producing Industries* showed an overall increase of 140 jobs, with the only increase coming from the two previously mentioned industries. All other industries showed decreases with *Retail Trade* (mostly from *General Merchandise Stores*) losing 80 jobs. Decreases in *Retail Trade* are standard for this time of year, as there is a lull between the holidays and spring/summer shopping. Other industries in the *Service-Producing Industries* experienced very little change. The *Goods-Producing Industries* showed decreases of 50 jobs for the month, either with decreases or no change in all industries. *Manufacturing* lost 10 more jobs than *Construction*, stimulated by a loss of 50 jobs in the *Food Processing* sector. Weather and

Northeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment  
Bonneville, Bingham, Butte, & Jefferson counties

	Feb 2001*	Jan 2001	Feb 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	81,990	82,580	80,660	-0.7	1.6
Unemployment	3,080	3,160	3,250	-2.5	-5.2
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%		
Total Employment	78,910	79,420	77,410	-0.6	1.9
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	80,370	80,870	79,140	-0.6	1.6
Unemployment	3,820	3,830	4,010	-0.3	-4.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%		
Total Employment	76,540	77,050	75,130	-0.7	1.9
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**</b>					
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	8,360	8,410	8,500	-0.6	-1.6
Mining & Construction	3,280	3,300	3,240	-0.6	1.2
Manufacturing	5,080	5,110	5,260	-0.6	-3.4
Food Processing	2,740	2,790	2,900	-1.8	-5.5
Ind. & Com. Mach. & Computer Equip.	460	460	510	0.0	-9.8
All Other Manufacturing	1,880	1,860	1,850	1.1	1.6
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	52,890	52,750	51,480	0.3	2.7
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	2,170	2,170	2,310	0.0	-6.1
Wholesale Trade	5,950	5,980	5,890	-0.5	1.0
Retail Trade	11,260	11,340	11,150	-0.7	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,890	1,880	1,850	0.5	2.2
Services	21,260	21,120	20,290	0.7	4.8
Government Administration	5,020	5,030	4,570	-0.2	9.8
Government Education	5,340	5,230	5,420	2.1	-1.5
*Preliminary Estimate					
**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month					

commodity prices are still playing a major role in *Construction* and *Food Processing Manufacturing*.

A year-over-year comparison shows *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 2.1 percent, or 1,270 jobs, from February 2000. *Goods-Producing Industries* had an overall decrease of 140 jobs, while *Service-Producing Industries* showed an increase of 1,410 jobs. *Construction* was the only major sector in *Goods-Producing Industries* to show an increase (40 jobs). *Manufacturing* lost 180 jobs, primarily from *Food Processing*. Every industry in the *Service-Producing Industries* showed increases, with the exceptions of *Government Education* (80 jobs) and *Communications* (200 jobs). In the *Services* industry, 970 jobs were added; notably 300 in *Business Services*, 350 in *Engineering & Management*, and 120 in *Social Services*. Another large addition in jobs came from *Government Administration* (450 jobs). *Retail Trade* experienced a year-over-year increase of 110 jobs as Bonneville County, among others, continued to expand in *General Merchandise* and *Miscellaneous Retail* stores.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: 2000 CENSUS DATA

Many cities and counties have been waiting for what seemed an incredibly long time for the results of the 2000 Census. Idaho Falls was especially anxious, for good reason, and it finally paid off. Idaho Falls has finally been documented as surpassing the 50,000 mark in population. This enables the city to be

**Northeast Table 2:  
2000 Annual Average Labor Force Data**

County	County Populations		%	Actual
	1990	2000	Change	Change
<b>BONNEVILLE</b>	<b>72,207</b>	<b>82,522</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10,315</b>
Ammon	5002	6187	23.7	1,185
Idaho Falls	43973	50730	15.4	6,757
Iona	1049	1201	14.5	152
Irwin	108	157	45.4	49
Swan Valley	141	213	51.1	72
Ucon	895	943	5.4	48
<b>BUTTE</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-19</b>
Arco	1016	1026	1.0	10
Butte City	59	76	28.8	17
Moore	190	196	3.2	6
<b>CLARK</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>260</b>
Dubois	420	647	54.0	227
Spencer	19	38	100.0	19
<b>CUSTER</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>209</b>
Challis	1073	909	-15.3	-164
Clayton	26	27	3.8	1
Mackay	574	566	-1.4	-8
Stanley	71	100	40.8	29
<b>FREMONT</b>	<b>10,937</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>882</b>
Ashton	1114	1129	1.3	15
Drummond	37	15	-59.5	-22
Island Park	159	215	35.2	56
Newdale	377	358	-5.0	-19
Parker	288	319	10.8	31
St. Anthony	3010	3342	11.0	332
Teton	570	569	-0.2	-1
Warm River	9	10	11.1	1
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2,612</b>
Hamer	79	12	-84.8	-67
Lewisville	471	467	-0.8	-4
Menan	601	707	17.6	106
Mud Lake	179	270	50.8	91
Rigby	2681	2998	11.8	317
Ririe	596	545	-8.6	-51
Roberts	557	647	16.2	90
<b>LEMHI</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>907</b>
Leadore	74	90	21.6	16
Salmon	2941	3122	6.2	181
<b>MADISON</b>	<b>23,674</b>	<b>27,467</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3,793</b>
Rexburg	14298	17257	20.7	2,959
Sugar City	1275	1242	-2.6	-33
<b>TETON</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>2,560</b>
Driggs	846	1100	30.0	254
Tetonia	132	247	87.1	115
Victor	292	840	187.7	548

eligible for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds, and allows it to become established as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Boundaries and definitions are still being worked out, but the city's population was recorded at 50,730 (see Northeast Table 2), and makes it the fourth largest city in Idaho. It can soon join the Pocatello (Bannock County) and Boise (Ada and Canyon Counties) MSAs with the designated title. Many companies look at the population of a city as an eligibility factor in locating their businesses; this 50,000 mark is one figure that can make the city and area more noticeable and attractive. The title of MSA will also allow the city to be listed in national Federal statistics.

Table 2 also shows changes in counties and cities in Northeast Idaho. As noted, all counties grew throughout the area, with the exception of a very slight decline in Butte County. Bonneville County grew by over 10,000 people. Madison County also grew, showing an increase of almost 4,000. Although Jefferson and Teton counties were also in the thousands for population growth, Teton County remains the most impressive in the area and the state. Sporting a growth of 74.4 percent, it is the second highest in percentage growth in the state (a 2,560 person increase), with Boise County being the highest in percentage growth.

Sliding one place in rank over the decade, Bonneville County ended with a ranking of fourth highest by population in the state for 2000. Madison County went from 11th to 12th position and Jefferson County went from 15th to 16th position. Fremont (23rd), Lemhi (30th), Teton (36th), Custer (37th), Butte (42nd), and Clark (43rd) changed very little, if at all. Butte, Clark, and Fremont counties maintained the same rankings as the previous decade, but Lemhi gained two places and Teton gained three places. Custer lost two positions in the state.

The cities were interesting to watch. Idaho Falls, Rexburg and Ammon each increased by more than 1,000 people. Idaho Falls added nearly 7,000 people. Victor experienced the largest percentage growth, 187.7 percent. Victor has become popular as awareness of its proximity to vacation areas and land availability has been enhanced in the last few years. Several cities lost population over the decade, but only one lost significantly. Challis lost 164 people, mostly from a decline in the mining industry as both Hecla Mining and Thompson Creek have either closed or are in the process of closing. The other cities are in rural areas, where losses were slight.

The overall Census results of the nine counties showed a gain of 21,519 people. The total gain from city populations showed an increase of 13,315 people. Therefore, we can see that outlying county communities, those not in city boundaries, added 8,204 people. Farmers in the area have been selling land for the tempting potential of making money on subdivisions, an idea that is becoming more attractive as commodity prices decrease and make it increasingly difficult for farmers to make a profit. Many city residents have also jumped at the idea of building homes on their own acreage; some mortgage companies have even become specialized in loans to specifically satisfy this trend. What will the new decade bring? Our rural communities are trying to focus more on economic development for the survival of their communities, and some companies are finding rural Idaho quite attractive. It seems that Eastern Idaho will continue to grow as talk of fiber optic capabilities throughout the state, enhanced trade routes between Mexico and Canada through several Eastern Idaho cities, and the Lewis and Clark bicentennial are hot topics for future discussion.

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## 2000 Census Population Data

*by Jim Adams, Idaho Department of Labor*

The U.S. Census Bureau has begun the release of data from the 2000 Census. The initial release is of unadjusted count numbers and is intended to be used in Congressional (U.S. House of Representatives) and state legislative district reapportionment and re-mapping.

Although Idaho was the fifth fastest growing state between 1990 and 2000, the numeric change was not enough to change Idaho's number of Representatives in the U.S. Congress. Idaho will continue to send 2 Representatives to that body. It is likely there will be some geographic realignment of Idaho's two Congressional Districts for the election of these Representatives.

It is likely the 2000 Census numbers will cause some realignment of the Idaho legislative districts, and the number of legislators to be elected in the broader geographic areas of the state.

Eventually, the new census data will be incorporated into the models used to estimate employment and unemployment, and later census data releases will provide more detailed information on the demographics of Idaho's population. There will be several cases in which 2000 data will not be directly comparable to previous census data. For example, the number of racial categories was expanded, and census respondents were able to identify more than one category. Occupational titles were changed. In order to achieve better sampling for the "long form," some of the geographical boundaries of census districts were altered.

Even with these changes, the basic population count is by standard political boundaries, i.e. state and county. The numbers presented herein are the "unadjusted" data released by the Census Bureau and, therefore, have not been adjusted for a statistical estimate of persons not counted.

Since 1870, Idaho has experienced population growth in each of the decades between a decennial

census. Between 1990 and 2000, Idaho's population increased by 287,204 persons. This was a 28.5 percent increase, making Idaho the fifth fastest growing state between 1990 and 2000. Idaho's 2000 population of 1,293,953 places it 39th in the ranking of states by population.

Within Idaho, all but two counties—Butte in eastern Idaho and Shoshone in northern Idaho—experienced population gains. In relation to the state's overall population, these losses were very small in number and percentage change. Several sparsely populated counties—notably Boise and Teton—had high growth rates, but the numeric change was small. Parts of Boise County, which is adjacent to the Boise Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), have become "bedroom" communities for the MSA—a trend that is likely to continue. Teton County, in eastern Idaho, is at the western base of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains. The Jackson Hole region of Wyoming is just east of this mountain range, and there has been an influx of people into Teton County for less expensive housing, and general recreation and life-style reasons.

The more highly populated counties (which by Idaho standards means more than 25,000 people, and of which 12 of 44 counties meet this criteria) continued to grow. Some of these grew at a pace above the state's average of 28.5 percent: Ada at 46.2 percent; Canyon at 45.9 percent; Elmore at 37.4 percent; and Kootenai at 55.7 percent. All but Kootenai County abut Ada County, which is home to the state's capital city of Boise. Kootenai County is in the northern Panhandle region of the state and is in close proximity to the Spokane, Washington metropolitan area.

Ten Idaho counties experienced single-digit growth. With the exception of Minidoka County, all of these counties are sparsely populated, with a 2000 Census population of less than 12,000 people. Minidoka County is almost double that size and is

almost totally reliant on farming and food processing. The other counties with small population gains are generally dependant upon the natural resource industries of mining, wood products, or agriculture. Mining and wood products industries have lost a significant number of jobs in recent years, and agriculture employment has not grown.

There are only six Idaho counties with a population of 50,000 or more, and just three have a population in excess of 100,000. Collectively, the three most-populated counties—Ada, Canyon, and Kootenai—had a population growth of 175,384 persons. This was 61.1 percent of the state's total population growth between 1990 and 2000.

With a 2000 population of 185,787, Boise is the state's largest city and accounts for 61.7 percent Ada County's population, which is the most populous county in the state. Boise grew by 46.7 percent during the decade but this growth rate was outpaced by the other incorporated cities in the county. The city with the second-highest numeric

growth was Meridian, which adjoins Boise within Ada County. Other suburban communities within Ada County more than doubled their populations; the exception was Garden City, which is an incorporated town nestled in the Boise City limits.

Placerville was the fastest growing Idaho city, at 328.6 percent. Numerically, however, this small mountain settlement located about 35 miles north of Boise only gained 46 new residents.

There were only a few cities that recorded a population loss. Even though the numeric population loss was small, it does signify the economic plight of these communities, which are very rural and largely dependent upon natural resource industries.

A variety of population tables are included in this section. Readers who desire to have computer-based tables are directed to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census Web site with the most direct access to the 2000 Census tables at: <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

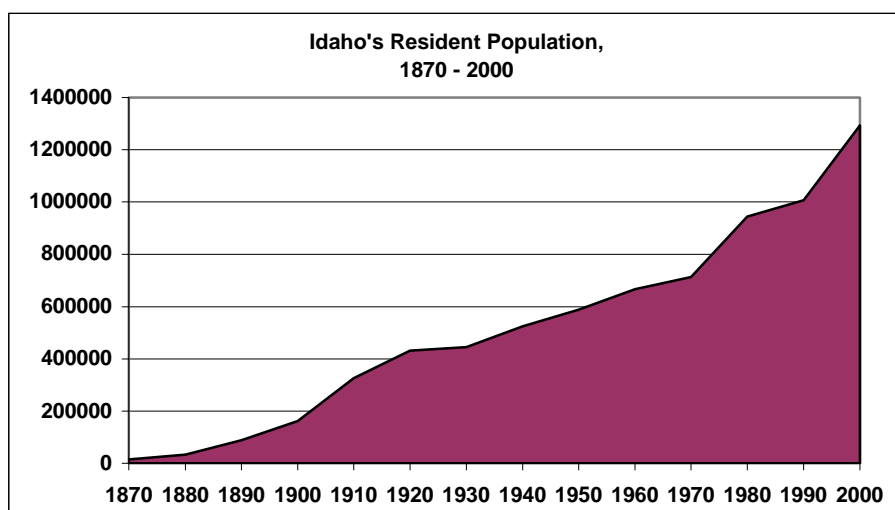
## U.S. Census Bureau

### FYI Table 1 — Resident Population



#### Idaho

Year	Resident Population
2000	1,293,953
1990	1,006,749
1980	944,127
1970	713,015
1960	667,191
1950	588,637
1940	524,873
1930	445,032
1920	431,866
1910	325,594
1900	161,772
1890	88,548
1880	32,610
1870	14,999



1. The resident population excludes the overseas population.

2. Congressional apportionment for each state is based upon (1) the resident population and (2) the overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies.



# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 2 — States Ranked by Population: 2000

Rank	Area	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Numeric	Percent
1	California	33,871,648	29,760,021	4,111,627	13.8
2	Texas	20,851,820	16,986,510	3,865,310	22.8
3	New York	18,976,457	17,990,455	986,002	5.5
4	Florida	15,982,378	12,937,926	3,044,452	23.5
5	Illinois	12,419,293	11,430,602	988,691	8.6
6	Pennsylvania	12,281,054	11,881,643	399,411	3.4
7	Ohio	11,353,140	10,847,115	506,025	4.7
8	Michigan	9,938,444	9,295,297	643,147	6.9
9	New Jersey	8,414,350	7,730,188	684,162	8.9
10	Georgia	8,186,453	6,478,216	1,708,237	26.4
11	North Carolina	8,049,313	6,628,637	1,420,676	21.4
12	Virginia	7,078,515	6,187,358	891,157	14.4
13	Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,016,425	332,672	5.5
14	Indiana	6,080,485	5,544,159	536,326	9.7
15	Washington	5,894,121	4,866,692	1,027,429	21.1
16	Tennessee	5,689,283	4,877,185	812,098	16.7
17	Missouri	5,595,211	5,117,073	478,138	9.3
18	Wisconsin	5,363,675	4,891,769	471,906	9.6
19	Maryland	5,296,486	4,781,468	515,018	10.8
20	Arizona	5,130,632	3,665,228	1,465,404	40.0
21	Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,099	544,380	12.4
22	Louisiana	4,468,976	4,219,973	249,003	5.9
23	Alabama	4,447,100	4,040,587	406,513	10.1
24	Colorado	4,301,261	3,294,394	1,006,867	30.6
25	Kentucky	4,041,769	3,685,296	356,473	9.7
26	South Carolina	4,012,012	3,486,703	525,309	15.1
27	Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,145,585	305,069	9.7
28	Oregon	3,421,399	2,842,321	579,078	20.4
29	Connecticut	3,405,565	3,287,116	118,449	3.6
30	Iowa	2,926,324	2,776,755	149,569	5.4
31	Mississippi	2,844,658	2,573,216	271,442	10.5
32	Kansas	2,688,418	2,477,574	210,844	8.5
33	Arkansas	2,673,400	2,350,725	322,675	13.7
34	Utah	2,233,169	1,722,850	510,319	29.6
35	Nevada	1,998,257	1,201,833	796,424	66.3
36	New Mexico	1,819,046	1,515,069	303,977	20.1
37	West Virginia	1,808,344	1,793,477	14,867	0.8
38	Nebraska	1,711,263	1,578,385	132,878	8.4
<b>39</b>	<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,006,749</b>	<b>287,204</b>	<b>28.5</b>
40	Maine	1,274,923	1,227,928	46,995	3.8
41	New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,109,252	126,534	11.4
42	Hawaii	1,211,537	1,108,229	103,308	9.3
43	Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,003,464	44,855	4.5
44	Montana	902,195	799,065	103,130	12.9
45	Delaware	783,600	666,168	117,432	17.6
46	South Dakota	754,844	696,004	58,840	8.5
47	North Dakota	642,200	638,800	3,400	0.5
48	Alaska	626,932	550,043	76,889	14.0
49	Vermont	608,827	562,758	46,069	8.2
(NA)	District of Columbia	572,059	606,900	-34,841	-5.7
50	Wyoming	493,782	453,588	40,194	8.9
(NA)	<b>United States</b>	<b>281,421,906</b>	<b>248,710</b>	<b>32,712,033</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990 Census.

Internet Release date: April 2, 2001

Note: 1990 populations shown in this table were originally published in 1990 Census reports and do not include subsequent revisions due to boundary or other changes.

# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 3 — States Ranked by Numeric Population Change: 1990 to 2000

Rank	Area	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
1	California	33,871,648	29,760,021	4,111,627	13.8
2	Texas	20,851,820	16,986,510	3,865,310	22.8
3	Florida	15,982,378	12,937,926	3,044,452	23.5
4	Georgia	8,186,453	6,478,216	1,708,237	26.4
5	Arizona	5,130,632	3,665,228	1,465,404	40.0
6	North Carolina	8,049,313	6,628,637	1,420,676	21.4
7	Washington	5,894,121	4,866,692	1,027,429	21.1
8	Colorado	4,301,261	3,294,394	1,006,867	30.6
9	Illinois	12,419,293	11,430,602	988,691	8.6
10	New York	18,976,457	17,990,455	986,002	5.5
11	Virginia	7,078,515	6,187,358	891,157	14.4
12	Tennessee	5,689,283	4,877,185	812,098	16.7
13	Nevada	1,998,257	1,201,833	796,424	66.3
14	New Jersey	8,414,350	7,730,188	684,162	8.9
15	Michigan	9,938,444	9,295,297	643,147	6.9
16	Oregon	3,421,399	2,842,321	579,078	20.4
17	Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,099	544,380	12.4
18	Indiana	6,080,485	5,544,159	536,326	9.7
19	South Carolina	4,012,012	3,486,703	525,309	15.1
20	Maryland	5,296,486	4,781,468	515,018	10.8
21	Utah	2,233,169	1,722,850	510,319	29.6
22	Ohio	11,353,140	10,847,115	506,025	4.7
23	Missouri	5,595,211	5,117,073	478,138	9.3
24	Wisconsin	5,363,675	4,891,769	471,906	9.6
25	Alabama	4,447,100	4,040,587	406,513	10.1
26	Pennsylvania	12,281,054	11,881,643	399,411	3.4
27	Kentucky	4,041,769	3,685,296	356,473	9.7
28	Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,016,425	332,672	5.5
29	Arkansas	2,673,400	2,350,725	322,675	13.7
30	Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,145,585	305,069	9.7
31	New Mexico	1,819,046	1,515,069	303,977	20.1
<b>32</b>	<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,006,749</b>	<b>287,204</b>	<b>28.5</b>
33	Mississippi	2,844,658	2,573,216	271,442	10.5
34	Louisiana	4,468,976	4,219,973	249,003	5.9
35	Kansas	2,688,418	2,477,574	210,844	8.5
36	Iowa	2,926,324	2,776,755	149,569	5.4
37	Nebraska	1,711,263	1,578,385	132,878	8.4
38	New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,109,252	126,534	11.4
39	Connecticut	3,405,565	3,287,116	118,449	3.6
40	Delaware	783,600	666,168	117,432	17.6
41	Hawaii	1,211,537	1,108,229	103,308	9.3
42	Montana	902,195	799,065	103,130	12.9
43	Alaska	626,932	550,043	76,889	14.0
44	South Dakota	754,844	696,004	58,840	8.5
45	Maine	1,274,923	1,227,928	46,995	3.8
46	Vermont	608,827	562,758	46,069	8.2
47	Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,003,464	44,855	4.5
48	Wyoming	493,782	453,588	40,194	8.9
49	West Virginia	1,808,344	1,793,477	14,867	0.8
50	North Dakota	642,200	638,800	3,400	0.5
(N/A)	District of Columbia	572,059	606,900	-34,841	-5.7
(N/A)	<b>United States</b>	<b>281,421,906</b>	<b>248,709,873</b>	<b>32,712,033</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990 Census.

Internet Release date: April 2, 2001

Note: 1990 populations shown in this table were originally published in 1990 Census reports and do not include subsequent revisions due to boundary or other changes.

# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 4 — States Ranked by Percent Population Growth

Rank	Area	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
1	Nevada	1,998,257	1,201,833	796,424	66.3
2	Arizona	5,130,632	3,665,228	1,465,404	40.0
3	Colorado	4,301,261	3,294,394	1,006,867	30.6
4	Utah	2,233,169	1,722,850	510,319	29.6
<b>5</b>	<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,006,749</b>	<b>287,204</b>	<b>28.5</b>
6	Georgia	8,186,453	6,478,216	1,708,237	26.4
7	Florida	15,982,378	12,937,926	3,044,452	23.5
8	Texas	20,851,820	16,986,510	3,865,310	22.8
9	North Carolina	8,049,313	6,628,637	1,420,676	21.4
10	Washington	5,894,121	4,866,692	1,027,429	21.1
11	Oregon	3,421,399	2,842,321	579,078	20.4
12	New Mexico	1,819,046	1,515,069	303,977	20.1
13	Delaware	783,600	666,168	117,432	17.6
14	Tennessee	5,689,283	4,877,185	812,098	16.7
15	South Carolina	4,012,012	3,486,703	525,309	15.1
16	Virginia	7,078,515	6,187,358	891,157	14.4
17	Alaska	626,932	550,043	76,889	14.0
18	California	33,871,648	29,760,021	4,111,627	13.8
19	Arkansas	2,673,400	2,350,725	322,675	13.7
20	Montana	902,195	799,065	103,130	12.9
21	Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,099	544,380	12.4
22	New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,109,252	126,534	11.4
23	Maryland	5,296,486	4,781,468	515,018	10.8
24	Mississippi	2,844,658	2,573,216	271,442	10.5
25	Alabama	4,447,100	4,040,587	406,513	10.1
26	Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,145,585	305,069	9.7
27	Indiana	6,080,485	5,544,159	536,326	9.7
28	Kentucky	4,041,769	3,685,296	356,473	9.7
29	Wisconsin	5,363,675	4,891,769	471,906	9.6
30	Missouri	5,595,211	5,117,073	478,138	9.3
31	Hawaii	1,211,537	1,108,229	103,308	9.3
32	Wyoming	493,782	453,588	40,194	8.9
33	New Jersey	8,414,350	7,730,188	684,162	8.9
34	Illinois	12,419,293	11,430,602	988,691	8.6
35	Kansas	2,688,418	2,477,574	210,844	8.5
36	South Dakota	754,844	696,004	58,840	8.5
37	Nebraska	1,711,263	1,578,385	132,878	8.4
38	Vermont	608,827	562,758	46,069	8.2
39	Michigan	9,938,444	9,295,297	643,147	6.9
40	Louisiana	4,468,976	4,219,973	249,003	5.9
41	Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,016,425	332,672	5.5
42	New York	18,976,457	17,990,455	986,002	5.5
43	Iowa	2,926,324	2,776,755	149,569	5.4
44	Ohio	11,353,140	10,847,115	506,025	4.7
45	Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,003,464	44,855	4.5
46	Maine	1,274,923	1,227,928	46,995	3.8
47	Connecticut	3,405,565	3,287,116	118,449	3.6
48	Pennsylvania	12,281,054	11,881,643	399,411	3.4
49	West Virginia	1,808,344	1,793,477	14,867	0.8
50	North Dakota	642,200	638,800	3,400	0.5
(NA)	District of Columbia	572,059	606,900	-34,841	-5.7
(NA)	<b>United States</b>	<b>281,421,906</b>	<b>248,709,873</b>	<b>32,712,033</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File and 1990 Census.

Internet Release date: April 2, 2001

Note: 1990 populations shown in this table were originally published in 1990 Census reports and do not include subsequent revisions due to boundary or other changes.

# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 5 — Idaho County Population Figures, 1990-2000

County	Census Population		# Change 1990-2000	% Change 1990-2000	Population Rank	
	April 1, 1990	April 1, 2000			1990	2000
Ada	205,775	300,904	95,129	46.2%	1	1
Adams	3,254	3,476	222	6.8%	41	41
Bannock	66,026	75,565	9,539	14.4%	5	5
Bear Lake	6,084	6,411	327	5.4%	34	35
Benewah	7,937	9,171	1,234	15.5%	29	28
Bingham	37,583	41,735	4,152	11.0%	7	7
Blaine	13,552	18,991	5,439	40.1%	20	17
Boise	3,509	6,670	3,161	90.1%	37	34
Bonner	26,622	36,835	10,213	38.4%	10	9
Bonneville	72,207	82,522	10,315	14.3%	3	4
Boundary	8,332	9,871	1,539	18.5%	28	27
Butte	2,918	2,899	-19	-0.7%	42	42
Camas	727	991	264	36.3%	44	44
Canyon	90,076	131,441	41,365	45.9%	2	2
Caribou	6,963	7,304	341	4.9%	31	33
Cassia	19,532	21,416	1,884	9.6%	13	13
Clark	762	1,022	260	34.1%	43	43
Clearwater	8,505	8,930	425	5.0%	26	29
Custer	4,133	4,342	209	5.1%	35	37
Elmore	21,205	29,130	7,925	37.4%	12	11
Franklin	9,232	11,329	2,097	22.7%	24	24
Fremont	10,937	11,819	882	8.1%	23	23
Gem	11,844	15,181	3,337	28.2%	21	20
Gooding	11,633	14,155	2,522	21.7%	22	21
Idaho	13,768	15,511	1,743	12.7%	19	19
Jefferson	16,543	19,155	2,612	15.8%	15	16
Jerome	15,138	18,342	3,204	21.2%	17	18
Kootenai	69,795	108,685	38,890	55.7%	4	3
Latah	30,617	34,935	4,318	14.1%	9	10
Lemhi	6,899	7,806	907	13.1%	32	30
Lewis	3,516	3,747	231	6.6%	36	40
Lincoln	3,308	4,044	736	22.2%	40	39
Madison	23,674	27,467	3,793	16.0%	11	12
Minidoka	19,361	20,174	813	4.2%	14	15
Nez Perce	33,754	37,410	3,656	10.8%	8	8
Oneida	3,492	4,125	633	18.1%	38	38
Owyhee	8,392	10,644	2,252	26.8%	27	25
Payette	16,434	20,578	4,144	25.2%	16	14
Power	7,086	7,538	452	6.4%	30	32
Shoshone	13,931	13,771	-160	-1.1%	18	22
Teton	3,439	5,999	2,560	74.4%	39	36
Twin Falls	53,580	64,284	10,704	20.0%	6	6
Valley	6,109	7,651	1,542	25.2%	33	31
Washington	8,550	9,977	1,427	16.7%	25	26
State	1,006,734	1,293,953	287,219	28.5%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census, March 2001.

# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 6 — Selected Idaho City Population by County

County	City	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		March 31, 1986	March 31, 1996	Number	Percent
<b>Ada</b>	Boise City	126,685	185,787	59,102	46.7%
	Eagle	3,327	11,085	7,758	233.2%
	Garden City	6,369	10,624	4,255	66.8%
	Kuna	1,955	5,382	3,427	175.3%
	Meridian	9,596	34,919	25,323	263.9%
	Star**	648	1,795	1,147	177.0%
<b>Adams</b>	Council	831	816	-15	-1.8%
	New Meadows	534	533	-1	-0.2%
<b>Bannock</b>	Arimo	311	348	37	11.9%
	Chubbuck	7,794	9,700	1,906	24.5%
	Downey	626	613	-13	-2.1%
	Inkom	769	738	-31	-4.0%
	Lava Hot Springs	420	521	101	24.0%
	McCammon	722	805	83	11.5%
	Pocatello	46,117	51,466	5,349	11.6%
<b>Bear Lake</b>	Bloomington	197	251	54	27.4%
	Georgetown	558	538	-20	-3.6%
	Montpelier	2,656	2,785	129	4.9%
	Paris	581	576	-5	-0.9%
	St. Charles	189	156	-33	-17.5%
<b>Benewah</b>	Parkline*	72	65	-7	-9.7%
	Plummer	804	990	186	23.1%
	St. Maries	2,442	2,652	210	8.6%
	Tensed	90	126	36	40.0%
<b>Bingham</b>	Aberdeen	1,406	1,840	434	30.9%
	Atomic City	25	25	0	0.0%
	Basalt	407	419	12	2.9%
	Blackfoot	9,646	10,419	773	8.0%
	Firth	429	408	-21	-4.9%
	Shelley	3,536	3,813	277	7.8%
	Bellevue	1,275	1,876	601	47.1%
	Carey	427	513	86	20.1%
<b>Blaine</b>	Hailey	3,575	6,200	2,625	73.4%
	Ketchum	2,523	3,003	480	19.0%
	Sun Valley	938	1,427	489	52.1%
<b>Boise</b>	Crouch	75	154	79	105.3%
	Horseshoe Bend	643	770	127	19.8%
	Idaho City	322	458	136	42.2%
	Placerville	14	60	46	328.6%
<b>Bonner</b>	Clark Fork	448	530	82	18.3%
	Dover	294	342	48	16.3%
	East Hope	215	200	-15	-7.0%
	Hope	99	79	-20	-20.2%
	Kootenai	327	441	114	34.9%
	Oldtown	151	190	39	25.8%
	Ponderay	449	638	189	42.1%
	Priest River	1,560	1,754	194	12.4%
	Sandpoint	5,561	6,835	1,274	22.9%
	Ammon	5,002	6,187	1,185	23.7%
<b>Bonneville</b>	Idaho Falls	43,973	50,730	6,757	15.4%
	Iona	1,049	1,201	152	14.5%
	Irwin	108	157	49	45.4%
	Swan Valley	141	213	72	51.1%
	Ucon	895	943	48	5.4%

# U.S. Census Bureau

**FYI Table 6 — Selected Idaho City Population by County, *continued***

County	City	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		March 31, 1986	March 31, 1996	Number	Percent
<b>Boundary</b>	Bonnors Ferry	2,193	2,515	322	14.7%
	Moyie Springs	415	656	241	58.1%
<b>Butte</b>	Arco	1,016	1,026	10	1.0%
	Butte city	59	76	17	28.8%
	Moore	190	196	6	3.2%
	Fairfield	371	395	24	6.5%
<b>Camas Canyon</b>	Caldwell	18,586	25,967	7,381	39.7%
	Greenleaf	648	862	214	33.0%
	Melba	252	439	187	74.2%
	Middleton	1,851	2,978	1,127	60.9%
	Nampa	28,365	51,867	23,502	82.9%
	Notus	380	458	78	20.5%
	Parma	1,597	1,771	174	10.9%
	Wilder	1,232	1,462	230	18.7%
	Bancroft	393	382	-11	-2.8%
	Grace	973	990	17	1.7%
	Soda Springs	3,111	3,381	270	8.7%
	Albion	305	262	-43	-14.1%
<b>Cassia</b>	Burley	8,702	9,316	614	7.1%
	Declo	279	338	59	21.1%
	Malta	171	177	6	3.5%
	Oakley	635	668	33	5.2%
<b>Clark</b>	Dubois	420	647	227	54.0%
	Spencer	19	38	19	100.0%
<b>Clearwater</b>	Elk River	149	156	7	4.7%
	Orofino	2,868	3,247	379	13.2%
	Pierce	746	617	-129	-17.3%
	Weippe	532	416	-116	-21.8%
<b>Custer</b>	Challis	1,073	909	-164	-15.3%
	Clayton	26	27	1	3.8%
	Mackay	574	566	-8	-1.4%
	Stanley	71	100	29	40.8%
<b>Elmore</b>	Glenns Ferry	1,304	1,611	307	23.5%
	Mountain Home	7,913	11,143	3,230	40.8%
<b>Franklin</b>	Clifton	228	213	-15	-6.6%
	Dayton	357	444	87	24.4%
	Franklin	478	641	163	34.1%
	Oxford	44	53	9	20.5%
	Preston	3,710	4,682	972	26.2%
	Weston	390	425	35	9.0%
<b>Fremont</b>	Ashton	1,114	1,129	15	1.3%
	Drummond	37	15	-22	-59.5%
	Island Park	159	215	56	35.2%
	Newdale	377	358	-19	-5.0%
	Parker	288	319	31	10.8%
	St. Anthony	3,010	3,342	332	11.0%
	Teton	570	569	-1	-0.2%
	Warm River	9	10	1	11.1%
	Emmett	4,601	5,490	889	19.3%
	Bliss	185	275	90	48.6%
<b>Gem Gooding</b>	Gooding	2,820	3,384	564	20.0%
	Hagerman	600	656	56	9.3%
	Wendell	1,963	2,338	375	19.1%



# U.S. Census Bureau

## FYI Table 6 — Selected Idaho City Population by County, *continued*

County	City	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		March 31, 1986	March 31, 1996	Number	Percent
Idaho	Cottonwood	822	944	122	14.8%
	Ferdinand	135	145	10	7.4%
	Grangeville	3,226	3,228	2	0.1%
	Kooskia	692	675	-17	-2.5%
	Riggins	443	410	-33	-7.4%
	Stites	205	226	21	10.2%
	White Bird	108	106	-2	-1.9%
Jefferson	Hamer	79	12	-67	-84.8%
	Lewisville	471	467	-4	-0.8%
	Menan	601	707	106	17.6%
	Mud Lake	179	270	91	50.8%
	Rigby	2,681	2,998	317	11.8%
	Ririe	596	545	-51	-8.6%
	Roberts	557	647	90	16.2%
Jerome	Eden	314	411	97	30.9%
	Hazelton	394	687	293	74.4%
Kootenai	Jerome	6,529	7,780	1,251	19.2%
	Athol	346	676	330	95.4%
Latah	Coeur d'Alene	24,561	34,514	9,953	40.5%
	Dalton Gardens	1,951	2,278	327	16.8%
	Fernan Lake Village	170	186	16	9.4%
	Harrison	226	267	41	18.1%
	Hauser	380	668	288	75.8%
	Hayden	4,888	9,159	4,271	87.4%
	Hayden Lake	338	494	156	46.2%
	Huetter	82	96	14	17.1%
	Post Falls	7,349	17,247	9,898	134.7%
	Rathdrum	2,000	4,816	2,816	140.8%
	Spirit Lake	790	1,376	586	74.2%
	State Line	26	28	2	7.7%
	Worley	182	223	41	22.5%
	Bovill	256	305	49	19.1%
	Deary	529	552	23	4.3%
	Genesee	725	946	221	30.5%
	Juliaetta	488	609	121	24.8%
	Kendrick	325	369	44	13.5%
	Moscow	18,398	21,291	2,893	15.7%
	Onaway	203	230	27	13.3%
Lemhi	Potlatch	790	791	1	0.1%
	Troy	699	798	99	14.2%
	Leadore	74	90	16	21.6%
Lewis	Salmon	2,941	3,122	181	6.2%
	Craigmont	542	556	14	2.6%
	Kamiah	1,157	1,160	3	0.3%
	Nezperce	453	523	70	15.5%
	Reubens	46	72	26	56.5%
Lincoln	Winchester	262	308	46	17.6%
	Dietrich	127	150	23	18.1%
	Richfield	383	412	29	7.6%
	Shoshone	1,249	1,398	149	11.9%
Madison	Rexburg	14,298	17,257	2,959	20.7%
	Sugar City	1,275	1,242	-33	-2.6%



# U.S. Census Bureau

**FYI Table 6 — Selected Idaho City Population by County, *continued***

County	City	Census Population		Change, 1990 to 2000	
		March 31, 1986	March 31, 1996	Number	Percent
<b>Minidoka</b>	Acequia	106	144	38	35.8%
	Heyburn	2,714	2,899	185	6.8%
	Minidoka	67	129	62	92.5%
	Paul	901	998	97	10.8%
	Rupert	5,455	5,645	190	3.5%
<b>Nez Perce</b>	Culdesac	280	378	98	35.0%
	Lapwai	932	1,134	202	21.7%
	Lewiston	28,082	30,904	2,822	10.0%
	Peck	160	186	26	16.3%
<b>Oneida</b>	Malad City	1,946	2,158	212	10.9%
<b>Owyhee</b>	Grand View	330	470	140	42.4%
	Homedale	1,963	2,528	565	28.8%
	Marsing	798	890	92	11.5%
<b>Payette</b>	Fruitland	2,400	3,805	1,405	58.5%
	New Plymouth	1,313	1,400	87	6.6%
	Payette	5,672	7,054	1,382	24.4%
<b>Power</b>	American Falls	3,757	4,111	354	9.4%
	Rockland	264	316	52	19.7%
<b>Shoshone</b>	Kellogg	2,591	2,395	-196	-7.6%
	Mullan	821	840	19	2.3%
	Osburn	1,579	1,545	-34	-2.2%
	Pinehurst	1,722	1,661	-61	-3.5%
	Smelterville	464	651	187	40.3%
	Wallace	1,010	960	-50	-5.0%
	Wardner	246	215	-31	-12.6%
	Driggs	846	1,100	254	30.0%
<b>Teton</b>	Tetonia	132	247	115	87.1%
	Victor	292	840	548	187.7%
<b>Twin Falls</b>	Buhl	3,516	3,985	469	13.3%
	Castleford	179	277	98	54.7%
	Filer	1,511	1,620	109	7.2%
	Hansen	848	970	122	14.4%
	Hollister	144	237	93	64.6%
	Kimberly	2,367	2,614	247	10.4%
	Murtaugh	134	139	5	3.7%
	Twin Falls	27,634	34,469	6,835	24.7%
<b>Valley</b>	Cascade	877	997	120	13.7%
	Donnelly	135	138	3	2.2%
	McCall	2,005	2,084	79	3.9%
<b>Washington</b>	Cambridge	374	360	-14	-3.7%
	Midvale	136	176	40	29.4%
	Weiser	4,571	5,343	772	16.9%

\*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994. City was created from part of Chatcolet, which disincorporated December 13, 1994

\*\*Star incorporated December 10, 1997.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Released March 2001.

# Glossary of Labor Market Terms

**Agriculture Employment:** Persons on agriculture payrolls who work or receive pay for any period during the survey week. This includes owners, operators, unpaid family members who work at least 15 hours a week, and hired laborers.

**Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Hours:** The average total money earnings earned by production or non-supervisory workers for selected industries. The average number of hours worked by production or non-supervisory workers including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. The data is collected for the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

**Average Weekly Earnings:** Average Hourly Earnings multiplied by Average Weekly Hours.

**Civilian Labor Force:** A count of non-institutional persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** A national index measuring changes over time in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. There are two indexes—the All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States, and the Urban Wage & Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents 40 percent of the population.

**Covered Employers:** Employers who are subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws.

**Durable Goods:** Also known as “hard goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

**Employed:** Individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were: ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or temporarily absent for similar reasons.

**Initial Claim:** Any notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

**Labor Market Area (LMA):** An area that consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find

employment without changing place of residence. Idaho has nine LMAs.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):** An area that has either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area of at least 100,000. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MSAs. There are two MSAs in Idaho—Boise City (including Ada and Canyon counties) and Pocatello City (including Bannock County).

**Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment:** Persons on non-farm establishment payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. It is a count of jobs by place of work. It does not include self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire reference period.

**Nondurable Goods:** Also known as “soft goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less).

**Seasonally Adjusted:** Data is seasonally adjusted to remove the impact of regular events that occur at the same time every year such as the effect of cold weather on outdoor activities, the Christmas holiday, or the summer influx of youth into the labor market.

**Unemployed:** Those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days—these, too, are considered unemployed.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of Unemployment Insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond their control.

**Unemployment Rate:** The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

**Weekly Benefit Amount:** The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment.

**Weeks Claimed:** The number of weeks that unemployed workers claimed Unemployment Insurance benefits.

**Weeks Compensated:** The number of weeks for which compensation was actually paid.

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